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MEXICO.

Fight Between the Mexican Liberals and French at Victoria—The French Troops Forced to Retire—Proclamation of Escobedo Congratulating His Soldiers on Their Success—Failure of an Imperialist Expedition, Etc.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, June 4.—Since forwarding my despatch of the 1st a courier has arrived at the headquarters of the Liberals in this city. His despatches show that the account of the defeat of the Liberals at Monterey, with the capture of Escobedo and other chieftains, was all a *canard*.

In accordance with the plan previously indicated a column of French, under General Joenningros, marched from Monterey and occupied Linares and Morelos. Another column, under General Douai, marched from Saltillo to Galeano. A third column, under General Dupin, marched from Matelmala upon the rancho Pavillio, about five leagues from Victoria.

The line of march of these different columns was parallel, and was intended to afford facilities for concentration and mutual protection. It seems that one of the main objects was to defeat and disperse the army of General Espinosa at Victoria. General Espinosa, under orders from General Escobedo, marched out of Victoria, and gave battle to General Dupin. The action lasted half the day and till night parted the combatants, each party occupying their respective positions.

During the night General Espinosa becoming satisfied that General Dupin had been reinforced by General Douai, retired upon Victoria. He had checked General Dupin, and was not molested on his march; but this is attributable, in a great degree, to the fact that General Escobedo had marched upon Linares, and General Joenningros found himself compelled to abandon the place, and retire with great rapidity upon Monterey. In this retreat the Imperialists lost a great many by desertion, and the deserters have taken service with the Liberals.

The combinations of General Escobedo gave him the opportunity to fall upon the French at Linares with nearly his whole force, while Generals Dupin and Douai were not within supporting distance of General Joenningros. The retreat of General Joenningros necessitated the retreat of Generals Douai and Dupin.

The campaign of the French has resulted thus far in a failure. They committed many excesses, and left no friends behind them. In Linares, Morelos, and Galeano, they imposed forced loans. In Galeano the people assured them they could not pay the sum required. The French called for an additional ten thousand dollars, which they called a fine. In the town of Teran they burnt several houses because some of the inhabitants were with the Liberals. They took prisoners the Alcalde of San Pedro de Yturbide and his son, and the people had to pay three thousand dollars to ransom them. They drove off all the horses and the mules of the Mexicans wherever they went.

At present General Escobedo occupies Linares, Morelos, and the same points as before the movement of the French.

As is usual on such occasion, Escobedo issued a proclamation to his troops. I send you the following hurried translation:—

MARIANO ESCOBEDO, General of the Republic and Chief of the Army Corps of the North, to the troops of his Command:—

Companions in Arms:—The enemy, after having prepared a great combination to fight our forces, and, as announced by his chief Douai, to annihilate us, several Franco-traitor columns were set in motion on the march from Monterey, Saltillo, and Matelmala. The proposed operations were nullified in a few moments, as may be said; for they were compelled to return to their former position, and suffered greatly in their transit from desertions. There is scarcely a battalion constituting the 1st cavalry division but what has lost some soldiers through desertion. This simple fact, laying aside their hurried countermarch, which can well be termed a flight, manifest how demoralized and tired of fighting are those who have adhered to "the Austrian," and how anxiously they await the time when they can return to their homes very sorry, as they are, that they ever came to this country to cement a throne which is in open opposition to the conviction and will of the Mexican people.

That constancy and valor which are always the distinctive characteristics of great souls, have ever animated the heroes of Pas de las Cubas, Villa de Guadaloupe, Monterey, San Salvador and St. Isabel, and in many other combats, in which the Liberal arms were covered with glory.

Soldiers! The enemy has lost all hope of triumph. For this reason you see him flee whenever you approach. Despair has made its way in his midst, causing him to abandon his banners and seek yours.

Forward, braves! forward! The Republic has a right to expect great things of you yet. There are many forced marches to be made, battles to be fought, enemies to conquer and injuries to avenge. Will you fall back now when the enemy has almost given up all hopes of conquest? The valor you possess, the constancy and decision of your chiefs, and the good sense and feeling of the people everywhere make us hope that you will not recede, and that you will not desist until you see your country happy and free.

Then will you have fulfilled your duty, and history will record your actions, and the future generations will bless your names. MARIANO ESCOBEDO.

Linares, May 27 1866. —*N. Y. Herald.*

Diplomatic Correspondence from the United States Consul at Chihuahua—General Dissatisfaction of the Mexicans with the Empire and Devotion to the Republic—An Inside View of the Republic and the Government of Juarez—The French Officers Denounce the Mexican Expedition as an Error—American Citizens Ask Protection against the French

"THE VAUNTED EMPIRE A HUMBUG."

Mr. Creel to Mr. Seward.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT CHIHUAHUA, REPUBLIC OF MEXICO, February 23, 1865.—Respected Sir:—I returned to this city on the first day of this month, having been delayed on my trip to Santa Fe a little longer than I anticipated.

President Juarez still occupies this city; he enjoys good health and professes to entertain great hopes of the ultimate success of the cause which he upholds, and for the benefit of which he is ready to make any kind of personal sacrifice. He is very much esteemed by all those who are personally acquainted with him. His ministers, Mr. Lerdo de Tejada and Mr. Iglesias, enjoy high reputations in this city. All three of these men lead a very quiet, economical, and becoming life; their morals appear to be pure and certainly are not impeached even by their enemies.

The authority of the President extends over all this State, and is recognized and obeyed in Sinaloa and Sonora.

He finds great difficulty in providing sufficient money to pay the expenses of his Government. He gets no financial assistance outside of his State. The decrees for collecting war taxes are partially but not wholly successful; discontent attends the collection of moneys for military purposes.

A resort has been had to the coining of copper money. A daily profit of some $100 has thus been obtained; but this coinage admits only a limited issue.

General Negrete the Minister of War, is in personal command of the troops which now occupy the southern portion of this State.

* * * * * *

The French have lately withdrawn their line from the frontier of this State, and instead of taking this capital, as many persons expected, have suddenly and hastily moved back to the vicinity of Durango.

In the State of Sinaloa they have lately experienced three defeats, and in the last one all the French prisoners were shot in retaliation for the treatment which Mexican prisoners have received from the hands of French authorities.

The French are beginning to be a great bore to this community, having raised so many expectations of bringing manna from the heavens, and not having yet realized the dream. Many Mexicans are beginning to have strong suspicions that the vaunted Empire is, after all, a humbug.

REUBEN W. CREEL, United States Consul.

His Excellency W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, etc.

THE AUSTRIAN AUTHORITIES DISOWNED.

Mr. Creel to Mr. Seward.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT CHIHUAHUA, REPUBLIC OF MEXICO, April 6, 1865.—Respected Sir:—The region of country which lies between the city of Durango and Monterey being at present unoccupied by the intervention forces, the people who live therein have declared their true sentiments by disowning, attacking, and imprisoning the civil authorities who represented the humbug Empire. The leaders of this movement have reported their acts and allegiance to President Juarez.

These circumstances have caused General Negrete to move across the right flank of the French position on the river Nazas, and to place himself in communication with the Republicans of Mapimi, Parras, Eagle Pass, Matamoras, and other towns. The General will undoubtedly receive some reinforcements and money from the points above mentioned.

The French on the river Nazas are reported to have received slight reinforcement.

No fighting has yet occurred.

Late news from Sinaloa speak of small skirmishes, but nothing of importance has lately happened there. All is quiet in Sonora, so far as we can learn.

Profound tranquility pervades the State of Chihuahua. The authority of the President is as much respected as any Government ever has been by this people. Foreigners are very well treated, and even Frenchmen enjoy under this Government a freedom of speech and action which would not be granted them in their own Paris.

The events now happening in the United States are watched here with great anxiety; and all the Mexicans think that if the great republic comes out whole from the present Rebellion, that fact itself will preserve the republic of Mexico.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

REUBEN W. CREEL, United States Consul.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

THE CONSTANCY AND DEVOTION OF JUAREZ.

Mr. Creel to Mr. Seward.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT CHIHUAHUA, REPUBLIC OF MEXICO, April 17, 1865.—Respected Sir:—Events of some importance have taken place in the State of Coahuila during the month of March last.

The people of that State having observed that very few troops belonging to Maximilian's party were stationed in their midst, judged the opportunity very appropriate for displaying, in a very striking manner, their true political sentiments and tendencies. Acting under this impulse, they rose in many towns and districts against the monarchy, and in favor of the Republic, and expelled or imprisoned the civil officers who had been placed over them by Maximilian. They also concentrated their forces and attacked the city of Saltillo, which is also the capital, and after whipping the Imperial troops they captured that city, taking some prisoners, artillery, baggage, etc. These things happened in the latter part of March.

As soon as General Negrete learned these facts, he declined to endeavor to form a junction between his own army and the Republicans in Saltillo and other parts of Coahuila. He therefore moved his forces eastward through the desert, and hurried by forced marches to gain Saltillo.

As soon as the French observed this movement, they left their camp at the river Nazas and were hurrying to intercept the movement of General Negrete. A few days more must tell us the result of this campaign.

If General Negrete reaches Saltillo in safety, he will then command some 5000 men.

Troops are now leaving this city to take up position on the frontier of Durango, and to menace that State and occupy the attention of the French.

Arms are now very scarce, and the want is very severely felt by this Government.

Recruits are more easily obtained than heretofore, but the want of guns paralyzes everything very much.

The constancy and devotion of the President are extraordinary. If his executive talents be not very brilliant surely his fidelity under such trying circumstances will lend a blaze of glory to his official career.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

REUBEN W. CREEL, United States Consul.

The Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

THE CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE LIBERALS.

Mr. Creel to Mr. Seward.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT CHIHUAHUA, REPUBLIC OF MEXICO, October 29, 1865.—Respected Sir:—On the 2d of this month a strong detachment, composed of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, accompanied with a large train, left this city and returned to the interior, being ordered to report at the city of San Luis Potosi. In the course of the month other detachments have moved off to the south, and finally, on yesterday morning, General Brincourt and his command abandoned this city, taking with him all his stores and military property, and returning upon the same road upon which he made his advance. It is probable that in a few days not a single French soldier will be left on the soil of this State.

The officers and soldiers upon leaving, freely and plentifully cursed a state of affairs which keeps them running from point to point in order to establish peace which is continually falling to pieces.

All the Mexicans who swore allegiance to the empire, and who took office under General Brincourt, have fled in company with the French.

If the people are in favor of the empire, why do these officers run away?

To-day, the Liberals command in this city. I think that in a few days they will be in office in all parts of the State.

President Juarez has no organized forces in this State, and therefore the return of the Liberals to office and authority cannot be due to any military pressure, but must be attributed to the spontaneous exercise of the will of the people.

During the permanence of the French General in this city no public ball or dinner was given to him, because the respectable ladies refused in the most decisive manner to be present. I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

REUBEN W. CREEL, United States Consul.

His Excellency WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ASK PROTECTION AGAINST THE FRENCH EXACTIONS.

Mr. Creel to Mr. Seward.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT CHIHUAHUA, REPUBLIC OF MEXICO, November 6, 1865.—Respected Sir:—I have to-day received the communication from the department dated October 3, wherein I am notified of the reception of my despatch No. 7, of June 29, no mention being made of various other despatches sent during July and August, and which ought to have arrived before the 3d of October. I am, therefore, led to believe that they have miscarried. These missing despatches contain an account of the arrival of General Negrete; * * * * * the advance of the French under General Brincourt into this State; entrance of the French into Chihuahua (vanguard August 13, main body 15th); conduct and feeling of the people; good conduct of the French when viewed as soldiers; their foolish conduct when meddling in politics; their failure to establish any Government in this State; and, finally, No. 15 gives an account of the evacuation of this city, and the retreat of the French.

American citizens are desirous to know whether our Government will give them any protection against these forced loans, which are here considered illegal and unjust, and which may be again and very soon put in execution. If the peculiar circumstances of this country render it impossible to grant any present protection, the citizens desire to know the extent of their misfortune, that they may suffer in silence what cannot be remedied by complaint. The French are still retreating and are now all in the southern part of the State; in a few days, perhaps, probably, they will all be gone into Durango.

Desertions are very numerous, the French soldiers running away and presenting themselves to the Mexicans with entire confidence, which is well merited, for the Mexicans treat them in the most becoming manner.

Mr. Luis Terrazes is our present Governor and Military Commandant. He is appointed by the supreme Government, having previously been elected by the people, and to-day enters into office. He is the popular man of the State, and can do a great deal if he sets himself earnestly to work; and there is a chance of his acting so, for the retreat of the French inspires the Liberals with hope. The President is expected to return to Chihuahua in a few days. He will be well received.

As the French move away the Liberals quietly take back their offices and authority. No soldiers are needed to effect this; the will of the people does it.

The French General had shown his ignorance of the principles of justice by carrying away into captivity Mr. Escobar, the young man who was sentenced to sweep the streets of this city for one month for peaceably expressing his political sentiments. Mr. Escobar had already served out the full term of his punishment; still, the General refused to release him, but carried him off, making him march on foot, thus inflicting a second and indefinite punishment for an offense already expiated.

It is rumored that the French are leaving all their advanced positions and falling back to a line embracing the cities of Durango and San Luis Potosi. Whether this be true or not, I feel authorized to say that the position of the French near our frontier is for them very unsafe, because the desertions are very numerous, the soldiers having a great wish to go to the territory of the United States.

REUBEN W. CREEL, United States Consul.

His Excellency, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

EVACUATION OF THE CAPITAL BY THE FRENCH AND RETURN OF JUAREZ.

Mr. Creel to Mr. Seward.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT CHIHUAHUA, REPUBLIC OF MEXICO, November 22, 1866.—Respected Sir:—The French have completely abandoned this State, and throughout the length and breadth thereof the republicans are in the possession of office, the change having been effected in the most quiet and instantaneous manner. The political edifice which General Brincourt attempted to erect fell to pieces the moment his troops were withdrawn, amid the laughter and derision of the people who witnessed the extraordinary spectacle.

On the 20th instant, President Juarez, accompanied by the Ministers of the Cabinet and a few military officers, entered this capital on his return from the Paso del Norte. He was received by the State and city authorities, and by the citizens generally, in the most becoming manner. The ladies, especially, availed themselves of the opportunity to manifest publicly their respect for the Chief Magistrate and their devotion to the independence of their country.

There will be great difficulty in raising more troops in this State; there are no arms, no money, no credit, and the military spirit is dead, dead, dead.

Above all, good officers are needed; such as are present here deserve to be classed as absolutely useless; yes, worse than useless, because they will not fight; but if sent on any commission neglect the enemy and pay all their attention to the property of their own countrymen.

On the last day of this month the Presidential term expires.

In November of last year official letters were exchanged between the President and General Ortega, respecting the date of the legal expiration of the Presidential term, and also concerning the legal and proper successor of the present incumbent.

In these papers General Ortega was officially and formally recognized by the Government to be the President of the Supreme Court, and that on the expiration of the term of President Juarez the Executive office would be delivered into the hands of the said Ortega.

But since that time a great change has taken place in the ideas of President Juarez. In the *Paso del Norte*, on the 8th instant, he issues a decree declaring General Ortega to be a deserter from his civil and military duties and to have forfeited all right to claim the Presidency.

Secondly. He declares the executive authority to be vested in himself until such time as the prevalence of peace may enable a general election to be held for a new President.

I notice that many persons consider this decree as unjust and illegal; but no violent opposition is likely to be offered until such time as Ortega may present himself upon the frontier and claim to act as President.

Whenever that happens, bitter discords will be introduced into the ranks of the Liberal party, and their bad effects may be felt in this State as well as elsewhere. I inclose the decree and printed circular, marked inclosure No. 1.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

REUBEN W. CREEL, United States Consul.

His Excellency WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

THE FENIANS.

Another Canadian Scare—Mysterious Movements at Buffalo Frightening the Kanuck Government—Troops Ordered to Remain on the Niagara Frontier—The Fenian Retrograde Resumed, Etc. Etc.

The Canadians Again Frightened.

OGDENSBURG, June 14.—From one of General Meade's staff, just arrived from Malone, I learn that further trouble is anticipated at Buffalo. General Meade was suddenly telegraphed for, and left via Albany for that point. Four companies of troops have been ordered from Malone to Buffalo. They will pass through here to-night.

The Canadian Government Again Frightened and Troops Ordered to Remain on the Niagara Frontier.

OTTAWA, C. W., June 14.—It is reported to the Government that the Fenians are about to make another raid in the vicinity of Fort Erie. There is some uneasiness felt here. Facts are undoubtedly known which the authorities do not desire to divulge for the present. A despatch has been received announcing the capture of fourteen Fenians in Hamilton. They had despatches which will throw considerable light on the Fenian plans and movements. The military authorities forbid the transmission of any despatches giving movements of troops or vessels of war to the press. There is something important on the carpet.

Brown's explanation of his cause of retirement from the Ministry is looked for with much interest. It is expected to-morrow.

Large numbers of Fenians are reported assembling along the southwestern frontier.

CAUSE OF THE CANADIAN SCARE.

A Fenian Don Quixote on the Rampage—General M. W. Burns Making Himself Ridiculous—Challenge to a Canadian Officer to Fight a Pitched Battle—The Fenians Stopped on their Way Home to Take a Hand—Transportation Homeward Accepted by the Fenians at Buffalo, Etc.

BUFFALO, June 14.—The following challenge has been transmitted to Colonel Lowery by Adjutant-General Murphy, from Brigadier-General Burns. No answer has as yet been received:—

BUFFALO, June 14.—To Colonel Lowry, Commanding British Forces, Fort Erie:—

I notice in this morning's *Courier's* editorial correspondence, the following paragraphs from his visit to Fort Erie, to wit:—

We conversed with an officer on duty, who anxiously inquired whether there was no probable chance of having a fight with the Fenians. Above all things he desired to meet in a fair field, with bullets or bayonets, an equal number of Fenians. If this opportunity could be offered, he was willing to leave the artillery out of the question.

Now, sir, as the officer's name was not given, and desirous to accommodate the Queen's forces with a fight, I respectfully address you on the subject. As commander of the Irish army in this city I accept the proffered challenge, and will fight either two or three thousand of your troops, as you may decide, with an equal number of men under my command. The engagement to be on the above conditions, to wit:—A fair field, with bullets or bayonets, leaving the artillery out of the question. Transportation will be procured for my men to cross the river, and arrangements can be mutually agreed on as to the locality of the ground and the stated time to commence the engagement.

Hoping this matter may receive your prompt consideration, and earnestly awaiting your reply,

I am, Colonel, your most obedient servant,

M. W. BURNS, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Irish Army at Buffalo.

P. S.—The bearer awaits your reply.

Major Dawson, chief of staff to Colonel Lowery promises an answer to the Fenian challenge to-morrow at 9 A. M. The Major informed the bearer of the message that he was confident that the matter could be arranged satisfactorily to both parties to-morrow. The Fenians were under orders to leave for their homes this evening, but on learning that the British regulars were anxious for a fight, volunteered to wait and accommodate them if a fair opportunity was presented.

Colonel Starr and Colonel Quick, of Chicago leave with their regiments to-night.

General Meade is expected to arrive here this evening.

Brigadier-General Burns has agreed to accept the following conditions from the Government to transport the men to their homes:—

The Fenians have agreed to accept the Government transportation. Brigadier-General Burns will furnish General Barry with the names of the men. The men who accept the offer of the Government will sign the following conditions:—

We, the undersigned, belonging to the Fenian Brotherhood, being now assembled in Buffalo with intentions which have been decided by the United States authorities to be violations of the neutrality laws of the United States, but being now desirous to return to our homes, do severally agree and promise to abandon our expedition against Great Britain, desist from any violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, and return immediately to our respective homes.

Congressional Action Having Its Effect in Canada—Fears That the Neutrality Laws will be Suspended.

MONTREAL, June 14.—The action of the Lower House of the American Congress in reference to the abrogation of the neutrality laws through Ancona's and Schenck's resolutions is the occasion of a new and unexpected excitement all through the Canadas. The possibility and the probability of such repeal and modification are everywhere discussed with deep sensitiveness. The feeling here appears to be that the neutrality laws will be suspended, or at all events materially modified to Canadian prejudice.

Fashionable Wedding.

The marriage of Mr. Cushing, of Boston, with Miss Grinnell, daughter of Moses H. Grinnell, of this city, took place yesterday. A special train was engaged for the occasion, which left the Hudson Railroad Depot at fifteen minutes past two P. M. The train comprised six cars, all loaded with guests, including a large representation of the commerce of this city. Wall street was also well represented. When the appointed hour arrived, a large crowd had collected at the depot, and Officer Teichman was despatched to preserve order. When the train arrived at Mr. Grinnell's mansion, between Irvington and Tarrytown, it was halted at the platform erected especially for the occasion, and here the entire company disembarked to enjoy themselves with the nuptial festivities.—*New York Herald.*

—A letter from a Bostonian travelling in Italy speaks of the crowd of soldiers met with in all the large cities, and also expresses the fear that he and other tourists will be obliged to return to Paris and curtail their European tour on account of the warlike preparations.

—The California *News Letter* announces the arrival at San Francisco of "that distinguished female philanthropist, Miss Lizzie Bell," and anticipates from her a cheering account of her collections and disbursements in behalf of the freedmen.

—Married, recently, in Paris, Miss Bertha Matteson, of Chicago, to Dr. William E. Johnson, the correspondent of the New York *Times*, under the pseudonym of "Manhattan," but better known in France for his abilities as a physician.

THE WORLD OF FASHION.

Paris, London, and Berlin Modes for Summer—Important Changes in Dress Goods and Patterns, Etc.

From Paris Le Follet, Berlin Der Bazaar, and London Queen.

The extreme lateness of the season has delayed far beyond the usual time the appearance of light summer materials. The display of Chambery gauze and organdy has been confined, for the most part, to the shop windows. But the warm days of the past week have called forth foulards and muslins wonderful to behold, and the infinite variety of styles and materials to be seen on the drives and promenade surpasse all description. The exhibition of bonnets is bewildering enough. We have known several elderly gentlemen with large families of daughters go nearly mad on the subject. One poor man told us, with the utmost gravity, that he had forsaken all other pursuits, and devoted himself to the study of bonnets. A writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* gives a very good recipe for a modern bonnet, which we advise our fashionable readers to follow:—"Take a piece of plaited straw of round or oval form, and bend it into any shape you please so long as you can balance the article on the top of your head. Smother it with artificial flowers, or cover it if you like with puffed tulle, and add lappets at the sides if you think them becoming; but this, I should observe, is quite unnecessary. Plant a full-blown rose in the centre, or encircle the whole with a wreath of roses, passion-flowers, pansies, hyacinths, daisies, ivy, or lilies of the valley, or bunches of grapes, or some cherries, or gooseberries. Then attach some glass beads round the rim, and strings of ribbon of the same color as the predominating tint of the flowers or fruit forming the wreath, the ends of which strings tie together across the breast. Next add, if you please, a second pair of strings of muslin or tulle, and you have a bonnet of the prevailing mode, which you can call chapeau Lamballe, fanchon, Trianon, printanier, d'ete, Marly, or Mandarin blanc, according to your fancy."

Having described the general characteristics of these charming bits of nonsense, we will particularize a few of the prettiest to be seen in the shops. One very stylish bonnet is a combination of Fanchon and Pamela. The foundation is covered with pink silk, over which white tulle and blonde are arranged. A pink silk ribbon, with white blonde at both edges, crosses the bonnet, and over the ribbon there is a garland of wild roses, which is continued as a chaine Benoiton, falling in front upon the breast. A cameo brooch is used for fastening the strings. Another bonnet, very suitable for dress occasions, is of white tulle. The tulle is puffed across the bonnet, and the puffings are separated by a row of large pearls. The edge of the bonnet and the curtain is made of white silk, embroidered with seed pearls, and the band is edged with blonde, and from the edge there descend festoons of pearls round the upper part of the face and on to the hair. The strings are made of white tulle, edged with blonde, and are fastened with a small bouquet of flowers—a rose and a spray of lily of the valley.

Fancy straws, mixed with silk or crepe, and wreathed with flowers, are very suitable for common summer wear.

So much attention and invention have been expended on bonnets this season, so much pains have been lavished to reduce them to mere fantastical head-dresses, that hats appear to have been entirely overlooked, for nothing absolutely and strikingly new in the form of hats has as yet been introduced, although there are certain alterations in the style of trimming them. Instead of broad sarsanet ribbons and feathers being used, as formerly, narrow velvet ribbon with small flowers—such as daisies, violets, and *pompon* roses, sewn at regular intervals upon the ribbons—are worn. These floral bands are ranged round the hat, and are suspended as *Benoiton* chains over the *chignon*. A long gauze veil, the same color as the flowers, is fastened at the right side of the front of the head with an eccentric ornament, in either silver, mother of pearl, or jet; then the veil crosses the front of the hat, is again fastened down at the left side with a tuft of flowers or feathers, and the veil floats gracefully over the left shoulder. White gauze veils, ornamented with flowers and straw, are worn on dressy occasions.

Among the new favorite summer materials are the piques, which are woven this season so as to look as though they were coarsely ribbed, and they are generally covered with a pattern. The patterns imitate braided arabesque guipure; there are also flowers and horse-shoes, and several other designs, generally on white grounds. Percales are very popular for demi-toilette, and the newest patterns in this material are stripes of a dark color with large daisies or camel, or stars in the stripes; the ground of the dress is either white or maize color.

As a change to wear with piques and linos there is a new material called the Sultane. It is made of a very fine wool, with satin stripes, and is something like the woollen Chambery gauze. It is very pretty in light color, such as the new blue, pink, mauve, and sea green. It is not expensive, and many pretty promenade toilettes are made of it, trimmed with ribbon of the same color and with Thibet fringe.

It is not such a difficult matter to be well dressed in summer without spending a great deal of money, as must necessarily be the case in winter. Freshness is the great merit of a summer toilette. With two or three mohair, alpaca, and Sultane dresses, looped up over either silk or white alpaca petticoat, trimmed with lattice-work represented in black velvet, a white muslin dress or two, and a new light silk, it is not difficult for a lady to look well and elegantly dressed during the entire season.

The Sultane dresses are made with peplums, as peplums are the order of the day. The peplums are edged with either a lama or silk fringe, or else with crystal or straw fringe.

Toilettes for the sea-side, and "*Les Eaux*" are more fantastic than at any previous period. The long train, it seems, cannot be dispensed with even for these walking costumes; so, in order to make them wearable, a fashionable mantua maker has produced what is called a Watteau costume, in which ribbons, coming from the sides in front, serve to loop up the train at the back with a large knot and long ends. This, in light, dressy materials, is very pretty, and really gives the semblance, with the small wreathed basket worn on the top of the chignon, of the shepherdess costumes we see in the artificial groups of Watteau, Bouche, and other painters of the eighteenth century. More simple textures, such as pique and the varieties of mohair, will imitate this style in bands of color instead of wide ribbons. There are, beside, the quite short dresses, made to look looped up over a silk band simulating a petticoat, which will prove so convenient for the country and the sea-side that the style will probably be in great favor. With all short looped-up skirts the feet are very visible, and boots, as a matter of course, are far better attended to than when the train-skirts are worn. Some boots are very elaborate, and perched upon the most impossible of heels, measuring quite two inches in height. Bronze kid boots, with either crystal or gilt buttons, are the most popular, because they can be worn with almost every description of toilette. Other boots, in equally as good taste, are made of steel grey *armure de soie*, and are tipped with kid to match, the joining of the tips with the upper part of the boot being embroidered. The heels, which are covered with kid, are likewise embroidered.

In consideration of the many fair brides whose weddings are to take place in this sweet month of roses, we close with the following suggestions in regard to bridal attire by the Paris correspondent of the *Queen*:—

"At the present season that peculiarly dead white gros, which looks and is both rich and thick, is the favorite material for a bridal dress. The bodices are usually cut with the peplum basques. If the bride is very youthful, a wide tarlatane ruche is added round the edge of the skirt, and the peplum basque is likewise trimmed with a similar ruche, long white silk tassels being added to the points of the basques; round the throat there is also a narrow tarlatane ruche. Full, thick ruches made of tulle and arranged in rows as a ladder up every breadth of the skirt, are more dressy, but not so youthful as the more simply-arranged tarlatane trimmings. The prettiest bridal dress which has come under my notice this season was made up of white silk gauze, with white satin stripes; an immense train, but no ornaments on the skirt. The bodice was of silk gauze, and had the addition of a peplum basque made of dead white silk, and trimmed with a long crystal fringe intertwined with a fringe of white lilac; tufts of white lilac, and crystal drops on the shoulders. The head-dress consisted of sprays of lilac arranged as a cache peigne on the Empire chignon, and bandelets of crystal beads round the head; small tufts of orange flowers and blossoms were of necessity introduced among the white lilac. Brides no longer wear bouquets in the centre of the bodice, the flowers are now fastened either at the left side of the waist, or else they are arranged as a garland, and describe a chatelaine at the side of the skirt. It has now become customary for the bride to wear the veil lowered over the face; she enters the church with it down, and generally it remains thus until the ceremony is concluded. The bride only raises it to receive the congratulations of her friends and relations.

THIRD EDITION

THE PENDING WAR IN EUROPE

Decision of the King of Prussia Regarding Neutral Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Official information has been received that the King of Prussia, under date of May 19th, decreed that in the event of war merchant vessels belonging to subjects of hostile States shall not be subjected to capture and confiscation by his ships of war, so long as reciprocity be practised by the said hostile States.

From Poughkeepsie—A Number of Men Seriously Injured—Fenians Returning Home.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 15.—Yesterday, while some workmen were engaged on a new building on the Nassau College grounds, the scaffolding gave way, precipitating quite a number to the ground, thirty feet below. The following were badly hurt:—Thomas Maroney, seriously injured about the head; Donnell Connell, hip hurt; A. M. Harloe, internally and seriously; Dennis Keller, of New York, seriously injured in the hip and back; Patrick Conners. The injured men were buried under a mass of planks and bricks. Two of the men will probably die. Two car loads of Fenians passed here last night for New York.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce.—William D. Jefferson plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of a muff and shawl, the property of Elizabeth Adams. Defendant had rented a room in the house in which Elizabeth Adams resided, on south Third street. He went into her room secretly, and took the articles. County Prison for three years.

Joseph Thomas pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a pair of pants valued at $8, the property of Clinton C. Hancock.

Joseph Thomas also pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a coat, the property of A. Theaker, No. 925 Walnut street. He pleaded guilty to many other charges of larcenies. He made a general business of it. Sentenced to the County Prison for three years.

Henry Lynch pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon Oliver Wilson. It seems that the wife of Wilson was living with Lynch. Wilson wrote a very threatening letter to Lynch. Lynch met him on the street and beat him badly. Sentenced to pay costs, a fine of five dollars, and County Prison ten days.

Joseph Thomas was acquitted of several charges of larcenies, on account of having pleaded guilty to other charges, and having been sentenced.

John McKenney and John Hooser were charged with the larceny of money to the amount of $55, and jewelry, etc., the property of Caleb Potter and William Munsey. It seems that the prosecutors became tight, and went to sleep in the Richmond market, and, as they testified, they were robbed by defendants. The officer who arrested them found money and a knife and watch-chain on the person of McKinney and these were identified by the prosecutors. Hooser not guilty; McKinney guilty, and recommended to the mercy of the Court.

On account of the want of jurors the business of the Court was delayed for a considerable time. The jury that could not agree yesterday in the case of William McDonald, charged with perjury, having been out in conference all night, still failed to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged till Monday. Another jury were taken out to consider the case of McKenney and Hooser, and when the third jury was called, there were not enough jurors to fill the box. Hence the delay.

The jury having returned, the business of the Court was resumed.

William B. Jefferson was charged in several bills of indictment with stealing. On account of his having been convicted and sentenced on other bills, the District Attorney requested the jury to render a verdict of not guilty. Verdict accordingly.

James Thompson was charged with assault and battery upon William Robinson, and with assault and battery upon William Robinson with intent to kill. Defendant was working in a lane, and had orders to allow no one to pass. Robinson attempted to pass by, and was stopped and struck by another man.

Defendant started to run to him with a shovel, but stopped before he got within striking distance. As he was not in striking distance, there was no assault and battery, as assault and battery consists in striking, or attempting to strike, within striking distance. The verdict was accordingly not guilty.

Francis Jacobs was charged with having in his possession counterfeit money, with intent to pass it. He went into a drinking saloon, obtained liquor; he threw down a counterfeit $20 note. The bar-tender discovered the note to be counterfeit, and refused to take it. The bar-tender then asked him if he intended to pass that note, or if he he meant to joke. He answered, that he intended to pass it.

After some talk he was arrested. When the officer was taking him to the station house, Jacobs put his hand into his pocket, drew out a note, and swallowed it. He then said to the officer:—"There, d—n you, you didn't get it." Another counterfeit was found upon him. Still on trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, June 15, 1866.

There was more activity in the Stock Market this morning, and prices were rather firmer. Government bonds continue in demand. 5-20s sold at 102¾; 110¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; 102¼ for 7·30s; and 96 for 10-40s.

In City loans there is more doing. The new issue sold largely at from 96¾@97, an advance of ½.

Railroad shares are dull. Philadelphia and Erie sold at 31¼@31½, the latter rate an advance of ½ on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54¼, no change; Minehill at 56½, a slight advance; and Reading at 54 81-100, a slight advance; 129½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 38 for Little Schuylkill; 55 for Norristown; 38¼ for North Penn; 62¾ for Lehigh Valley; 28 for Elmira common; 44 for preferred do.; 26½ for Catawissa preferred; and 43 for Northern Central.

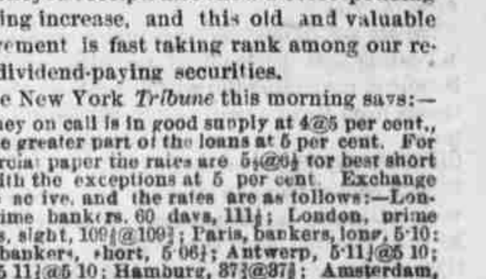
City Passenger Railroad shares are in better demand. Hestonville sold at 18¾, no change; Spruce and Pine at 38½, an advance of ½; and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 22¾, an advance of ¼. 85 was bid for Second and Third; 71 for West Philadelphia; 27 for Girard College; and 38½ for Union.

Bank shares are firmly held at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 123¼. 140 was bid for First National; 222 for North America; 141 for Philadelphia; 53 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 30½ for Mechanics'; 52¾ for Girard; 80 for Western; 65 for City; 40 for Consolidation; and 63 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares are in fair demand at an advance. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 26⅞@27¼, an advance of ⅞; preferred ditto at 34@34¼, an advance of ¼; and Susquehanna Canal at 15, no change. 56½ was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 120 for ris Canal preferred; and 69½ for Wyomi ley Canal.

Gold continues excited. About $150,000 sold this morning, opening at 147¾; advanced and sold at 149 at 11 o'clock; 149⅝ at 12 M.; and 149½ at 1 P. M., an advance of 2 on the closing price last evening.

—Four separate specimens of the new five-cent coin were submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury for his approval by the Director of the Philadelphia Mint. Upon three of them is the head of Washington. We present herewith a *fac simile* of the new coin selected, of which the following is a description:—Obverse—The Union shield resting on tied arrows, denoting peace—the flying arrow on the two-cent coin denoting war—a wreath of laurel crowning the shield, and above, in circular form, the motto, "In God we trust." Reverse—A figure "5" in the centre, encircled by thirteen stars set in rays, "United States of America" above, and the word "cents" below. The new coin will probably be issued next week.



—The Coal trade continues active. Canal stocks keep in constant favor. The Schuylkill Navigation brought down for the week ending last evening, 41,744 10-20 tons against 6848 tons for the corresponding week last year, and for the season, 481,632 tons against 189,456 16-20 tons, showing an increase of 292,175 4-20 tons. The moneyed receipts also show a corresponding gratifying increase, and this old and valuable improvement is fast taking rank among our reliable dividend-paying securities.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money on call is in good supply at 4@5 per cent., with the greater part of the loans at 5 per cent. For commercial paper the rates are 5½@6½ for best short bills, with the exceptions at 5 per cent. Exchange is more active, and the rates are as follows:—London, prime bankers, 60 days, 111½; London, prime bankers, sight, 109¾@109⅞; Paris, bankers, long, 5·10; Paris, bankers, short, 5·06¼; Antwerp, 5·11¼@5·10; Swiss, 5·11¼@5·10; Hamburg, 37⅝@37¾; Amsterdam, 42¼; Frankfort, 42½; Bremen, 80; Berlin, 75@75½. Freights are dull. The engagements to Liverpool are 21,000 bushels of corn, per steamer, at 5½d. A barque was chartered to the Bristol channel with corn on private terms."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Hestonville Railroad.......................... 18¾

FIRST BOARD

$1000 City 6s m c & p	96¾	100 sh Ph & E.......c	31¼
$1000 do.........	97	100 sh do.......c	31⅜
$1000 City 6s n c & p	96¾	100 sh do.......c.	31¼
$2000 do.........	97	800 sh do.....lots	31¼
$800 do.........	96¾	100 sh do.....s30	31¼
$1000 do....coup	96¾	50 sh Hest'v. R.....	18¾
$500 Leh Nav 6s 84s	88	100 sh Sch Nv pf.....	34
$1000 U S 5-20s.'62....	102¾	100 sh do.........	34¼
100 sh Susq Can.....	15	100 sh Sch N......s60	26⅞
45 sh Pa R.......lots	54¼	100 sh do.........	26¾
11 sh Far & M Bk..	123¼	100 sh do.........	27
100 sh Big Mt........	4½	100 sh do.....b60	27¼

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

			Buying.	Selling.
American Gold			149½	149¾
American Silver, ¼s and ½s			142	144
Compound Interest Notes:—				
" "	June,	1864....	12¼	12¾
" "	July,	1864....	11¾	12
" "	August,	1864....	11¼	11¾
" "	October,	1864....	10¼	10¾
" "	Dec.,	1864....	9¼	9¾
" "	May,	1865....	7¼	7¾
" "	August,	1865....	6	6½
" "	Sept.,	1865....	5½	5¾
" "	October	1865....	5	5½

—The Coal tonnage on the Schuylkill Navigation for the week ending

	Tons Cwt.
June 14, 1866, was:—	41,774 10
Corresponding week last year	6,848 00
Increase for the week	34,926·10
Tonnage for the season to date	481,632 00
Corresponding time last year	189,456·16
Increase for the season of 1866	292 175 04

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, June 15.—Cloverseed is scarce, and commands $7@7 50 ℔ 64 lbs. Timothy is scarce. We quote at $5@5 50. The last sales of Flaxseed were at $3 30.

There is a firm feeling in the Flour market, and rather more doing. About 1200 bbls. were taken in lot by the home consumers at $8@8 75 ℔ bbl. for superfine, $9@10 for extras, $11@11 75 for Northwestern extra family, $11 50@13 50 for Pennsylvania and Western family, and $14@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $6·50 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is dull, and nominally held at $4·25.

Pennsylvania Wheat continues in good demand at full prices, but there is scarcely any here. Sales of 2000 bush. new Milwaukie Club at $2·42; 500 bush. do. at $2·45; 2000 bush. old do. at $2·88; and 4500 bush. Milwaukie amber on private terms. White ranges from $3 20 to $3·35. Rye commands $1 20@1·22 ℔ bush. for Pennsylvania. Corn is in fair demand, with sales of 6500 bush. yellow at 96½@95c. afloat—closing at the latter rate; 1000 bush. mixed Western sold at 94c.; and 1000 bush. yellow in store at 98c. Oats are in moderate request, with sales of Pennsylvania at 73@75c., and Delaware at 76c. In Barley and Malt no change.

Whisky is quiet, with small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 24@2 26, and Ohio at $2 28@2·29.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Cotton is steady and unchanged. Good Flour is firmer, but the Common brands have declined 5c. Sales of 8000 bbls. at $6 50@9 50 for State; $8·50@13·85 for Ohio, $6 50@6.85 for Western. Southern is quiet; sales of 500 bbls. at $10·30@17; Canadian dull; sales of 300 bbls. at $8·65@13 50. Wheat has advanced 2@3c. for good quality; sales of 15,000 bushels at $2 10 for Chicago Spring; new No. 1 Milwaukee at $2 32. Corn advanced 1@2c. with a scarce supply; sales of 32,000 bushels at 88@89 cents for new.

—The Hon. Justin S. Morrill, in a card to the voters of the Second Congressional District of Vermont, declines to be a candidate for re-election. Mr. Morrill is named as a candidate for the United States Senate.

—Governor Gordon, of New Brunswick, has been appointed Governor of Trinidad, and Major-General Doyle, commanding the garrison at Halifax, has been promoted to the Governorship of New Brunswick.

—Miss Augusta J. Evans, the authoress, has consented to take the lead in the work of collecting the funds to repair and protect the graves of Mobile (Ala.) soldiers, who lost their lives during the war.

—A horse lately discharged a living frog from his stomach, after being ill for some time. Menn are accused of "toadying" sometimes, but this is the first instance of the kind in a horse.

—The old Jesuit prophecy of the destruction of San Francisco by a great earthquake during the year 1866, has caused immense consternation among divers old women of both sexes in that city.

—Colonel John H. Christy, member of Congress elect from the Athens District of Georgia, has just contributed a car-load of provisions to destitute constituents in Athens and vicinity.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Spain and South America.

From the Tribune.

Spain seems to be not yet sufficiently humbled by her ignominious defeat at Callao, but is picking a quarrel with another of the South American republics. Two frigates, we are informed by the latest news from Havana, were going to Venezuela, to demand satisfaction for some alleged wrong to the Spanish Legation in that country.

It is surprising that the Spaniards should still fail to appreciate the effect of their disgraceful conduct towards South America, though all the rest of the world sees it. We gave in Wednesday's *Tribune* a note from the Government of the Argentine Republic to that of Spain, on the bombardment of Valparaiso. Hitherto, the Argentine Republic had remained neutral in the war between Spain and the Pacific republics of South America, and had thereby given great offense to the Government and the peoples of the allied republics. But when the news of the bombardment of Valparaiso reached Buenos Ayres, public opinion strongly urged the Government to join the alliance, and we learn from the Buenos Ayres papers that the Government would probably be compelled to abandon its neutral policy.

The impulse which the aggressive policy of Spain has given to the spirit of patriotism and independence throughout South America is unparalleled in the history of those republics. There are now signs of progress which the former history of these countries never presented. It becomes more and more probable that most of the republics will soon establish a confederation with one central government, which, by the consolidation of all their navies, and by the fortification of the chief seaports, will soon be able to assume the aggressive instead of the defensive. The papers of all South and Central America vie with each other in devotion to the "American cause," and public opinion is rapidly becoming unanimous. We believe the prospects of South America were never so brilliant as at present, and that the great improvement in their situation is due chiefly to the Spanish aggressions which were meant to overwhelm them.

The French in Mexico.

From the Times.

Events are quietly but gradually and surely indicating that the reported intention of Louis Napoleon respecting the withdrawal of French troops from Mexico, will be carried out in good faith. An unofficial announcement appeared the other day that seventy-five per cent. of the French soldiers now in Mexico are to be forthwith collected, in proportion, at the cities of Mexico, Puebla, and Orizaba, with a view to their departure in November, and that the remaining fourth will follow next spring.

A letter which we believe proceeds from a source entitled to credence, repeats the statement, and mentions other circumstances which, in conjunction with the withdrawal of troops, leave no room to doubt the earnestness of the French Government. The writer intimates that for all practical purposes the intervention is now virtually ended; for though the embarkation will not commence until November, there is, in the meantime, to be no further movement against the Liberals, who may thus measure strength with Maximilian as effectually as though the last French soldier had already left the soil. Besides consigning his forces to inactivity during the remainder of their stay, Napoleon is represented as having closed his imperial purse against all demands on account of Mexico.

General Bazaine appears to have violated orders to the extent of half a million, in compliance with the supplications of Maximilian; but the circumstances as narrated by the writer of the letter show how sore is the strait of the Emperor's exchequer, and how stringent are the instructions which have been received from Paris upon the subject.

The end, then, apparently draweth nigh. France will abandon an enterprise which has brought nothing but embarrassment, disaster, and humiliation to its promoters; and Maximilian, although doubtless high minded and honest in his aspirations, left to his own resources, with no means to sustain his Belgian and Austrian soldiers, and deprived of the *prestige* which a knowledge of French protection secured to him, will not long leave the world in suspense as to his course. Whether he abdicate or not, it is evident that he will by-and-by be environed by such a host of troubles that his retention of a crown stripped of its glory will be extremely difficult, if not impossible.

Thus the sagacity and skill with which this Mexican question has been managed by our Department of State is being conclusively vindicated. So far as a judgment can be formed, it is clear that all which this country has desired is in course of peaceful accomplishment. The intervention of France is to terminate; Maximilian is to be left to settle his account with the people whom he claims as subjects; the danger of complications involving the United States, which was inevitable so long as French intervention lasted, may be deemed at an end.

And all this has been accomplished without any other effort on our part than that of diplomacy—without compromising the rights or the dignity of this country in any particular—and with an effect in Europe that cannot but be favorable to the future influence of the American people abroad. Will the enemies and detractors of Mr. Seward be good enough to calculate the probable position of the Mexican question at this moment, had their reckless counsels been followed?

The Mexican Question—Pronunciamento of General Santa Anna.

From the Herald.

General Santa Anna's pronunciamento to his countrymen brings him again prominently into the foreground among the leading actors in the Mexican drama. His objects are to define his position, what it has been and what it is; to vindicate his public course in and out of Mexico as that of a faithful Mexican; to make it known that he has emerged from his place of exile in order to serve the cause of the republic, which he first proclaimed over forty years ago, and to do what he can to heal all dissensions and unite all parties among the Mexican people in the expulsion of Maximilian and his whole foreign establishment from Mexican soil, and in the re-establishment of the republic "in the halls of the Montezumas."

The vindication advanced by General Santa Anna, of his conduct in reference to the tripartite intervention of England, France, and Spain, ought to be satisfactory even to his Mexican enemies. In the matter of the French intervention he has, in the simple fact of his expulsion from Mexico by Marshal Bazaine, a good answer against all who accuse him of infidelity to the Republic. What other ambition than the good of his country could have influenced him in coming at this time out of St. Thomas, when all the political and military honors and distinctions which a generous country could give, have over and over again been conferred upon him? But there is a little Mexican clique at Washington (the Romero-Juarez clique), and a Mexican clique in this city, that have been raising a considerable outcry against General Santa Anna as a tyrant, usurper, and most treacherous Mexican.

These men have a good deal of presumption; for as the founder of the Mexican republic General Santa Anna holds, if not to the same extent still, the relation to Mexico of Washington to the United States, or of Bolivar to Colombia. As soldier and statesman, and even as politician, if you please, Santa Anna by all odds has been the ablest man that Mexico has ever produced of whom we know anything. Nor do we know of another living Mexican whose name and presence now would be half so powerful as his in uniting the Mexican people and in giving system and efficiency to their war against the "Austrian adventurer" and his French supporters.

We have no doubt that in his present undertaking in behalf of the Mexican republic General Santa Anna has had and retains the good wishes of the administration at Washington; and we believe that, as far as is compatible with our international obligations, President Johnson and the Secretary of State are inclined to aid and encourage him rather than to throw any obstacles in his way. He is the man the Mexican people want among them at this crisis; the man upon whom for the last forty years they have always had to fall back after trying this man, that man, and the other man, and all their plans and reforms to no purpose.

Considering the inferior materials with which he had to work, this Mexican veteran, Santa Anna, in all the qualities of an able military leader, and especially in quick marches, strategy, and tactics, proved himself at least a match for General Taylor, and no mean adversary even of General Scott. Against any other Mexican than Santa Anna there would have been no glory resulting to Scott from his grand Mexican campaign, for he would have walked over the course.

If Juarez is the sensible man his friends represent him to be, he will lose no time in availing himself of the proffered services of General Santa Anna, and in putting him at the head of the armed forces of the Mexican republic. He can bring experience, generalship, concentration, and financial and material aid to the republican cause which no other man can bring. On the other hand, the idea that he is ambitious to play the usurper himself at his time of life may be regarded as utterly preposterous. Remembering the vicissitudes and trials of the numerous Mexican wars and revolutions through which he has passed, we can imagine no other motive now for his abandonment of his comfortable West India retreat than a desire, before winding up his earthly career, of a little settlement with the French and the Austrians in Mexico. In this view, as a champion of the Monroe doctrine and of the Mexican republic, General Santa Anna, we think, is entitled to some special recognition by the citizens of New York who believe in the speedy and permanent removal of Maximilian, crown and throne, bag and baggage, French, Austrians, Belgians, Turcos and all, from the soil of Mexico.

The Lower Board.

From the Independent.

Our commercial readers out in Colorado and other remote parts of the Union must now and then be considerably mystified by allusions in "money articles," which are perfectly intelligible to the city readers for whom they are intended, but which are pure Greek to everybody else. The "Gold Room," the "Open Board," and the First, Second, and Third Boards, may convey some tangible ideas to those who have had no practical experience in the Stock Exchange, but what idea can any reader in the old Plate region have of the "Lower Board?" We presume none whatever; and, as we have a leisure half hour on our hands, which is a rather uncommon occurrence, and as the money market is easy, "Governments" are firm, and "Railroads" are dull, and we have no "puts" to trouble us, if our country readers will accompany us, we will take a look at the "Lower Board." The Lower Board is sometimes called the Long Room; and as it is a comparatively new institution, its nomenclature is not absolutely fixed. For a great number of years the Stock Exchange was held in Wall street, in the back chamber of an old dwelling-house, which occupied the site of what is now called Jauncy Court; it afterwards was held in an upper room of the Merchants' Exchange, now occupied by the auditor of the Custom House, after which it was removed to hired apartments in South William street; but it now has a building of its own in Broad street, where it has drawn after it all the stock-brokers and money-changers who can find a foothold in any of the cellars or attics of that neighborhood. The custom house, the sub-treasury, the mint, and the Stock Exchange are all within a stone's throw of one another, as they ought to be; and this compacting of the chief money marts of the New World into so small a space makes the value of the land in the immediate vicinity greater than that of any similar space on the earth. There is a building completed on the corner of Nassau and Pine streets, near by, intended for brokers' and bankers' offices, which will afford a good idea of the way things work in this neighborhood. It is owned by a family of brothers, who came to New York some ten or twelve years ago and rented a place for which they paid a hundred dollars a year. This building which they have just erected has cost them a million of dollars, one-half being paid for the land on which it stands; and it rents for about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year. We know of one man who pays seven thousand dollars a year for one small office in the basement of this building. There are "diggings" in the neighborhood of Wall street, it will be seen, that are very nearly equal to Gould & Curry. Taking our departure from this marble Eldorado, we proceed down Nassau street, past the sub-treasury, with its Doric columns, and discover in Broad street a tall structure of white marble, rising like Mont Blanc out of an arid desert of brown sandstone. This is the Stock Exchange; and we may enter it in Wall street through a richly ornamented white-marble sort of gateway, or by a plain doorway in a brick front on New street, or through a Corinthian portico of white marble in Broad street. We will choose the latter portal. The hour is four P. M.; an excited crowd of brokers are rushing out of the narrow passage-way of the "Open Board" from a brownstone building near by, and are making their way to the Lower Board, into which they hurry, pell-mell, with note-books and pencils in hand. We will let them rush in, while we stop in the vestibule to take a look. On either side of the entrance there is an immense window, composed of two enormous sheets of plate glass, so bright and transparent that it requires an actual touch of the hand to satisfy you there is anything there to keep out the wind and the rain. You look into a vast hall, with a tessellated floor of red and white marble, and a long range of fluted iron columns, with Corinthian capitals running down the centre, on which rest the iron girders of the ceiling above. A lofty flight of broad iron stairs leads to the upper story, in which are the spacious apartment of the the "regular board," and on the stairs may be seen the figures of famous men in the financial world, ascending and descending, like the angels on Jacob's ladder. The vestibule of this long room is divided from the main apartment by a railing and a sort of wicker, at which sits a stout Cerebus, with a double chin instead of a double head. The broad shouldered, fresh complexioned gentleman near by is the lessee of the Long Room; the double-chinned, good-natured Cerebus to whom he is speaking is the janitor or doorkeeper of the room. He keeps efficient watch to see that no one enters the apartment who is not entitled to it by virtue of paying a hundred dollars a year for the privilege, and a blue-coated policeman who lounges near by, waits to seize any adventurer who attempts to infringe the order of the place. Pickpockets avoid the room by instinct, as they would be instantly recognized and nabbed. The crowd commences pushing as it hurries in, and directly a nucleus for a gathering is formed by a small man, with a large moustache and a note-book in his hand, who shouts, in a shrill voice, "What is bid for old Southern?" Two or three men shout in response, "I'll give eighty buyer three for two hundred old Southern;" "Nine and three-quarters;" "Seven-eighths;" "What's the price of Erie?" "I'll sell five hundred Erie at a half;" "Who wants to sell Mariposa preferred?" "I'll give an eighth for Quicksilver!" Shouts another, "What's the price of New York Central?" "How's Canton?" "Three-quarters for Reading;" "Fourteen for one hundred Hudson River;" "Who wants to sell Rock Island?" "A quarter for Cumberland;" "Three-eighths for Pitts;" "What's Northwest preferred?" "Fort Wayne;" "A quarter for Fort Wayne;" "Anybody want Spruce Hill?" "Who'll sell Boston Water Power?" The crowd has largely increased, and every member of it is shouting out in the most excited manner, thrusting up above their heads one hand, with extended fingers, to attract attention. The din and confusion are inconceivable, and the strange sounds are altogether inexplicable. But let him have a few shares of Canton, or have taken a "flyer" in old Southern, and his ear will catch distinctly every word that is uttered touching those stocks. The mob is swayed about from one end of the vast hall to the other; the noise and confusion are increased by the constant click, click, click of the telegraphic operators, who occupy an office midway, and who are constantly sending off messages announcing purchases and sales. Now and then a ragged little Mercury, with the badge of a telegraphic office on his cap runs up to the crowd, and cries out with his shrill voice:—"Heah;" Austin;" "Kimball;" "Lawrence," or some other name of the denizens of the room, until the person he is in pursuit of is found, and then he subsides. Every one is not excited, however. There are old stagers, who quietly lounge about as though they were strolling in a secluded grove, where nothing louder than the murmuring of a rivulet or the rustling of leaves could be heard; others lounge easily and smoke their cigars on the benches ranged along the sides of the room, and discuss the prospects of the cotton crop or some other remote subject; two-thirds, at least, of the frequenters of the hall have cigars in their mouths, and their tormenting smoke ascendeth for ever and ever, in business hours. Ever and anon two men retire to make entries in their note-books of their bargains; and now and then a youthful member of the Board varies the noisy monotony of the scene by playfully jamming somebody's hat over his eyes. In the midst of the excitement a pause is produced by a stout gentleman, in a sort of "Fra Diavolo" hat, mounting the iron steps at the further end of the hall, and shouting, "Gentlemen, if you want to buy Erie, now's your time. I'll sell any part of a thousand shares, seller ten, for sixty." As it has just been selling for sixty-one, a tremendous uproar is at once occasioned. Everybody rushes towards the great bear, and instantly a stampede takes place, not only in Erie, but in everything else; for there is a wonderful sympathy in railroad shares, and they go up or down, not so much of their own momentum, but in accordance with this leading stock. Thousands of shares, of all sorts of stocks, at once change hands, margins are wiped out, and parties slaughtered. The bear operator, having accomplished his object in depressing the market, quietly steps away; and, as it is approaching towards 5 o'clock, when the room is closed, the crowd gradually disperse. As you are about leaving, you see three or four rough-looking men, in red shirts and slouched hats, walk in, and you wonder what they can want in such a place, when the mystery of their appearance is solved by their seizing hold of the great mass of coir, which they begin to drag preparatory to a thorough dusting and scrubbing of the premises, which must take place every night. Emerging into Broad street with the crowd, you notice a great number of hacks and coupes, like the coaches and omnibuses at a steamboat landing, waiting to convey home the wearied, excited, and over-worked operators, brokers, and speculators, who are exhausted by the excitements and labors they have undergone. In another half hour the neighborhood will be as silent as a cemetery, and only here and there a clerk at his desk, or a woman dusting an office preparatory for the next day's campaign.

Alexander H. Stephens and the Committee of Fifteen.

From the Daily News

We have already commented on that strange doctrine expressed in the report of the Reconstruction Committee that objects to the settlement of political issues in this republic by open discussion and legitimate action in the legislative halls of the country. The sober judgment of the people and their instinctive appreciation of the purport of their form of government, will revolt at the bare suggestion of a theory so utterly at variance with republicanism; and the intelligence of the masses cannot fail to perceive in this the motive of the radicals in holding fast to their monopoly of central legislation. They dare not meet the representatives of the South in the fair fields of Congressional disputation, for they know that they would be worsted in the conflict.

The position assumed by Thaddeus Stevens and his adherents can only be maintained by keeping a large proportion of the champions of the Democracy out of the arena; for it is apparent that if all the elements of conservative strength could be brought to bear upon the determination of the questions of the day, the result would be a signal defeat of the radical policy. The republic as a whole, as a Union of the States symbolized by the stars upon the national flag, has no voice in the settlement of issues that affect the general interests. If the people could be heard, no one doubts that the majority would repudiate the doctrines of the radicals.

But, of course, while the representatives of a Northern faction control the proceedings of Congress, by sheer usurpation, and, in fact, constitute all that there is of a National Legislature, popular sentiment will continue to be outraged, and the will of the majorities ignored. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the Committee of Fifteen deprecate and fear the day when the battle shall be fought in the legislative halls of the country; for the existence of their party depends upon their avoidance of that struggle.

The committee demand of the Southern people that which it is impossible for them to grant without disgrace to their manhood and violence to the noblest attributes of human nature. They ask them to deny their suffrages to those in whom they have confidence, and who are endeared to them by the sacred ties of companionship in a common cause, and to bestow them upon men who do not represent the sentiment of their section. They ask them to make expression of feelings that they cannot entertain, and to purchase political privileges by a mouth-homage to which their hearts cannot respond.

In support of the supposition that the Southern people are not in a condition to resume their place in the national household, the committee say:—"It is only necessary to instance the election to the Senate of the late Vice-President of the Confederacy. A man who, against his own declared convictions, had lent all the weight of his acknowledged ability and of his influence as a most prominent public man, to the cause of the Rebellion, and who, unpardoned Rebel as he is, with that oath staring him in the face, had the assurance to lay their credentials on the table of the Senate."

Now who, we ask, can be better qualified than Alexander H. Stephens to represent with dignity, with honesty, and ability, a Southern State in the Senate of the United States? Whatever may have been the merits of the cause in which he was engaged, not even the enemies of that cause will assert that he was actuated by selfish or dishonorable motives. No wild ambition lured him, no thought of personal aggrandizement controlled his action, but a sense of duty, a conscientious interpretation of his political obligations, guided his course—to shipwreck, it is true, but not to infamy or shame. It is impossible for Congress to brand such men in their defeat, with any mark that the world will accept as a sign of degradation; and we hope and believe that it will be found equally impossible to bribe the comrades of such men to repudiation of their claims to respect and confidence.

The Committee of Fifteen knew perfectly well that Mr. Stephens has no desire or intention to provoke any hostility against the Federal Government. He has expressed himself content to abide by the arbitrament of war, and no one will dispute his sincerity or truth. Why, then, should not his talents be made available in the Senate or elsewhere to assist the machinery of Government?

The prominent men of the South, those who were most zealous and active in the cause of the Confederacy, will prove, if they be permitted the opportunity, the most zealous and active in the labor of recuperation. The republic cannot afford to dispense with the services of the most energetic, intellectual, and influential of the citizens of the South. It would be a mockery of republicanism to dictate to the Southern people in their selection of Representatives, and it is folly to expect that they will voluntarily give their suffrages to the favorites and henchmen of a Northern faction. But no concession or equitable adjustment is to be hoped from the radicals. They love power too well to sacrifice it for the welfare of their country. A full and perfect Congressional representation would leave them in a minority in the National Legislature, and under the circumstances, it is natural they should be unwilling to risk a battle in the legislative halls.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

THE SALE OF TICKETS FOR THE CHICAGO PRIZE CONCERT to be given May 28, and postponed until July 9, will continue as heretofore at the principal Hotels in this city. Those desirous of procuring tickets of the Philadelphia agent may send their orders, and they will receive prompt attention.

Address M. A. WILBUR, William Penn Hotel, Philadelphia.
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NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THE 15th instant, the UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will be open for the reception of visitors. BENJAMIN A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.
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CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

PROCEEDINGS IN COUNCILS.—In *Select Council*, Mr. Gray submitted a resolution tendering the thanks of the city to members of the House of Representatives, especially those from the city of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, for their exertions in behalf of League Island. Thanks were also tendered to the Secretary of the Navy for his interest in the subject. The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Van Cleve, from the special committee on the reception of the State flags, submitted an ordinance making an appropriation of $10,000 to meet the expenses.

Mr. Van Cleve said that the amount was fixed after a careful estimate. Six hundred color sergeants and twelve hundred orphan children will have to be cared for, in addition to the expense of staging and decoration in the Square, $2500, and fireworks, $2000. The amount originally reported was much larger than this, but it was cut down, and was now as low as it could be made consistent with the magnitude of the display.

The ordinance was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Gray, from the Special Committee on the improvement of Broad street, submitted a report, with the proceedings of the meeting of citizens (already published). An ordinance was also reported, authorizing the paving, grading, and macadamizing of Broad street, according to the plan referred to. (The bill does not make any appropriation, and enacts that the work shall not be commenced until the appropriation is made by the city for that portion of the cost adjudged to fall upon the corporation.) The ordinance was adopted.

A communication was received from the Trustees of the *City Ice Boat*, stating that a contract had been made with George Cramp, for an iron ice boat, for the sum of $92,500. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. Bumm introduced a resolution, instructing the Committee on Port Wardens to report an ordinance prohibiting the leasing of wharves on the Delaware, between Poplar and Almond streets, for the deposit of manure. Referred to Committee.

The ordinance from Common Council appropriating $1,075,000 to pay the interest on the debt of the city falling due July 1, 1866, was concurred in.

The ordinance from Common Council appropriating a site for a new station house in the Eleventh Ward, and designating the present station house (Commissioners' Hall) for school purposes, was concurred in.

The resolution from Common Council with reference to the adjournment of Councils on the 12th of July, was concurred in. Adjourned.

In Common Council, the following opinion of the City Solicitor, in reply to a communication from the Commission appointed by act of Legislature for the erection of a bridge over the Schuylkill at South street, was presented by the President, Mr. Stokley:—

The City Solicitor says:—I have carefully considered the act, and have arrived at the following opinion as to the power and the duties of the Commission:—

The authority conferred by the law is unusual, and if construed as removing from Councils their ordinary control over a great public improvement, would naturally excite the strong opposition of the city and its departments.

A law requiring the Commission to commence the erection of the bridge within twelve months from April 5, 1866, and yet allowing the Councils until July 1, 1867, to enter into a contract and commence the erection of the bridge, would seem to involve a contradiction. If the Commission don't commence before 5th April, 1867, they violate the law which requires them to proceed, and if they do enter into a contract, it is liable to be utterly set at naught by the action of Councils any time prior to July 1, 1867. But if the statute is to be acted on, it should receive a construction which shall grant it the boon of life, not inflict death upon the law or any of its members.

Chief Justice McKean, as long ago as 1786, ruled that "where the intention of the Legislature or the law is doubtful, and not clear, the Judge ought to interpret the law to be what is most consonant to equity, and least inconvenient." The propriety of that rule is well illustrated by the present case, for unless it is applied here, the proviso might, as repugnant to the enacting clause, be declared void. (8 Pennsylvania Law Journal, 501.)

I am, therefore, of the opinion that, under the law, it is the duty of the commissioners to commence some time before April 5, 1867; but that before proceeding they should enclose a copy of the act to Councils, and calling their attention to its provisions, invite their direction or co-operation.

It may be that Councils might resolve to contest the law, or that, on the other hand, they might at once proceed to enter into a contract. If the latter course should be adopted, the power and duties of the Commission at once terminate.

I do not know that any fuller expression of opinion is desired. If so, I shall be happy to reply to any particular points or questions which may be suggested.

The opinion, and the documents accompanying it, were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Marcer, of the Finance Committee, reported an ordinance appropriating $1,075,000 to pay interest on the funded debt of the city falling due July 1. Adopted.

Mr. Harper offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Police to report an ordinance to prevent the erection of heavy signs on the tops of buildings. Referred to Committee on Police.

Mr. Billington submitted an ordinance providing for the erection of a school-house on the site of present Northern Liberties Hall, in the Eleventh Ward, which was agreed to.

Mr. Griffiths, of the Committee on Trusts and Fire, reported an ordinance making an appropriation of $500 to pay salaries of two additional bell-ringers for the State House, so that the State House bell can be rung at all times of fire. Not agreed to—yeas, 11; nays, 20.

The ordinance from Select Council, dividing the First and Second Police Districts into three, was considered and adopted.

The ordinance from the same Chamber, appropriating $10,000 to pay expenses incurred in reception of flags, was taken up. Adopted—yeas, 25; nays, 9.

The following resolutions and ordinances from Select Council were concurred in:—Returning thanks to members of Congress; for erecting a river wall at Fairmount Park; to pay damages to trees, etc., in laying pipe; to renew the lease of rooms for Recorder of Deeds' office; providing for the purchase of lots in the Twenty-third and Twenty-seventh Wards.

The resolution from same Chamber, instructing the City Solicitor to commence prosecution against the City Commissioners for a misdemeanor in office for unlawfully purchasing supplies in 1865, was agreed to.

The ordinance from the same Chamber, providing for the improvement of Broad street, was taken up, but the Chamber adjourned before any final action was taken.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.—The packet-ship *Tuscarora*, Captain Dunlevy, arrived from Liverpool yesterday afternoon, having on board five hundred and eighty-five Irish emigrants, all apparently in good circumstances, and some of them presenting an appearance of robust health, such as is not often met with in this country. There was a majority of women and children, among the latter a number of infants in arms. The ship had been thirty days in making the passage, and the weather being generally favorable, there was very little sickness on board. No deaths occurred during the voyage.

ANNIVERSARY.—The Old Man's Home, a charitable institution of a religious but not denominational character, situated at Powelton avenue and Thirty-ninth street, West Philadelphia, celebrated its second anniversary yesterday afternoon. Professor Saunders opened the exercises, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Drs. Richard Newton, George D. Boardman, Alexander Reed and J. Wheaton Smith, and by Rev. Messrs. L brand and Allen. The Home was originated and is superintended by ladies.

THE WILL OF MRS. ANN HERTZOG.—The following charitable bequests were made by the will of Mrs. Ann Hertzog, which has just been admitted to probate:—

Peter Hertzog Theological Hall	$10 000
Philadelphia Bible Society	3000
Philadelphia Tract Society	3000
Third Reformed Dutch Church	1500
Benevolent Fund of Third Reformed Dutch Church	3000
Third Reformed Dutch Church, Fuel for Poor	3000
Third Reformed Dutch Church, Sabbath School	3000
Pennsylvania Seamen's Friend Society	5000
Merchants' Fund of the City of Philadelphia	3000
Philadelphia Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen	3000
Northern Home for Friendless Children	3000
Union School and Children's Home of Philadelphia	3000
Northern Dispensary	3000
Northern Soup Society	3000
American Sunday School Union	2000
Union Benevolent Association	3000
Philadelphia Society for the Employment and Instruction of the Poor	2000
Foster Home	2000
Philadelphia Sabbath Association	2000
Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital	2000
Philadelphia Female Domestic Missionary Society	1000
Penn Asylum for Indigent Widows and Single Women	2000
Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind	3000
Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	3000

The several legatees are to receive the whole of their legacies intact, and without any diminution thereof on account of any State or Government tax:—

The following bequests were made, excepting those to Mrs. Cowan and Mrs. Wilkinson:—

Thomas S. Folwell	$5000
Francis Lasher	5000
M. H. Doherty	2000
E. Collins	2000
R. Cooke	2000
A. H. Wickliffe	2000
P. H. Cooke	2000
A. H. Cushman	1000
M. D. Livensetter	5000
W. Z. Carver, as executor and trustee	5000
Mrs. C. V. S. R. Ludlow	5000
Rosalie Oliver	5000
Mrs. Gross	2000
Children of S. Ashmead (W. H. Ashmead and C. Ashmead)	4000

INAUGURATION OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME.—The Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, now located in the State Arsenal Building, Sixteenth and Filbert streets, was formally inaugurated last evening. The Home has been open for some time, and the managers have already cared for a large number of those who are entitled to the benefit of the institution. There has been no alteration in the arsenal building, except that made at the time the Government was using it as a hospital. The several rooms contain four hundred cots, and at the present time there are one hundred and forty inmates of the Home. A library of three thousand volumes has been secured for the use of the soldiers, and a pleasant reading-room is one of the chief attractions of the institution. In every respect the institution is what its name represents—"a Home."

The inaugural ceremonies drew together a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The soldiers had a prominent place, and through the direction of the lady managers, the building was handsomely decorated with flags and the corps badges of the army. A fine band of music was in attendance, and varied the entertainment with some excellent musical selections. Mayor McMichael presided, and the ceremonies were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. E. R. Beadle.

A letter from General Geary was received expressing his regret at not being able to be present, and announcing his warmest sympathy for the institution.

To-day and to-morrow the Home will be open to visitors.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE STEAMSHIP "ROMAN."—The new steamer *Roman*, of the Philadelphia and Boston Steam Mail-ship Company, made her trial trip yesterday from the wharf of Messrs. Reaney, Son & Archbold, at Chester, on the Delaware river, where her machinery was built. A number of gentlemen of this city, Colonel William B. Thomas, Mr. A. G. Cattell, Mr. A. F. Chesebrough, Mr. F. Flanigan, President of the Southern Mail Steamship Company, Mr. Wood, Mr. S. M. Felton, Messrs. William H. Bull, and M. P. Henry, Esqs., of the Philadelphia Bar, and Messrs. William Stearns, D. P. Deitrich, and the Messrs. Windsor & Sons, were on board. Messrs. Reaney & Archbold, J. P. Greig, and William Ward, Esq., from Chester, also joined in the excursion.

The *Roman* started from Chester against a strong flood-tide, passed below the mouth of the Christiana, and returned to the city about 5½ o'clock P. M.

The most careful arrangements had been perfected for the guests, and a special car had been arranged both for the reaching of Chester and return to the city.

The vessel is a model of naval architecture, and the woodwork, which is of the most elaborate construction, reflects the highest credit upon its constructors. The machinery worked to a charm.

Messrs. Colonel William B. Thomas, Cattell, Chesebrough, Bull, Henry, and Wood, of Philadelphia, and Ward, of Chester, made most excellent speeches, and after a superb collation the company returned to the city in the 7·36 train from Chester in the greatest good feeling.

FIREMEN'S CONVENTION.—A meeting of the delegates favorable to an escort to the William Penn Hose on their return from Salem, was held yesterday evening, in the hall of the Taylor Hose. Mr. George Hinsler, of the Mechanic Engine, was called to the chair, and Edwin A. Pue, of the Philadelphia Engine, Secretary. The following companies were represented:—

Taylor Hose, Humane Hose, Pennsylvania Hose, Philadelphia Fire Company, Independence Hose, Neptune Hose, United States Hose, Northern Liberty Engine, South Penn Hose, Assistance Engine, Lincoln Hose, Mantua Hook and Ladder, Franklin Hose, Hibernia Engine, Mechanic Engine, Friendship Engine, Vigilant Engine, Good Intent Engine, Kensington Hose Company.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Arrangements:—Edward Steele, Taylor Hose; S. S. Thomas, Philadelphia Fire Company; A. Shanning, South Penn Hose; Wm. McCauley, Franklin Hose; William Smith, Vigilant Engine.

A motion that each company parade twelve men and a marshal was defeated.

Mr. Kockersperger, President of the William Penn Hose, stated that his company intended starting for Salem on Friday, June 29, and would return on Saturday, July 7.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to assemble at the hall, Thursday evening, June 28.

BURNING OF TWO EXTENSIVE WOOLLEN MILLS AT FRANKFORD LAST NIGHT.—*The Loss Estimated at One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.*—Shortly after 12 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the extensive woollen and cotton mills of Richard Garsed, located on Frankford street, above Harrison, Twenty-third Ward. The flames spread with alarming rapidity, and in a brief space of time the entire structure was in one mass of ruins. The fire next communicated to the cotton mills of Foster & Co., adjoining on the south, which were also destroyed. Mr. Garsed's loss is estimated at $125,000, upon which there is an insurance of $72,000, in a number of city and foreign insurance companies. Mr. Foster's loss is estimated at $25,000, upon which he has an insurance of $13,000. By this disastrous conflagration several hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

ELECTION BY COUNCILS.—Councils met in Convention yesterday, and elected the following officers:—For Police Magistrates, First District, Samuel Lutz; Second, Joseph C. Tittermary; Third, William H. Butler; Fourth, Lewis Godbou; Fifth, John Swift; Sixth, Samuel P. Jones, Jr.; Seventh, William S. Toland; Eighth, Jacob R. Massey; Ninth, R. Hutchinson; Tenth, Hiram H. Shoemaker; Eleventh, John Clouds; Twelfth, Edward S. Fitch; Thirteenth, Oliver L. Ramsdell; Fourteenth, Robert Thomas; Fifteenth, Thomas J. Holme; Sixteenth, James Allen. Board of Health, W. P. Troth. Guardian of the Poor, Samuel Moore.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—Last evening the anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Sabbath School of the Berean Baptist Church, West Philadelphia, was celebrated with appropriate exercises. The church, notwithstanding the inclement weather, was filled to overflowing by the children and their parents and friends. The exercises consisted of singing, recitations, etc. The Infant School was particularly excellent in the part they took, consisting of an enactment of a portion of the Pilgrim's Progress, in which the principal character was sustained by a little boy, Clarence Kennedy, with grace and perfect self-control.

The chief feature of the exercises was the offerings of the Sunday Schools in the shape of bouquets, floral crosses, flower baskets, and similar natural ornaments, as a testimony of the appreciation of the scholars and teachers of the good work done during the year in the missionary cause. The church itself appeared as if transformed into an immense and elegant flower garden, and its appearance was in the highest degree pleasant to behold. On the platform, besides the pastor, Mr. Cooper, we noticed Revs. Edgar M. Levy and Kendall Brooks.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

UNION NATIONAL
GIFT CONCERT!
TO BE GIVEN AT
SMITH & NIXON'S HALL,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JULY 5, 1866.

100,000 Gifts, Valued at $990,000!

Number of Tickets, 1,000000!
AT ONE DOLLAR EACH!

$140,000 in Greenbacks!

TITLE TO REAL ESTATE PERFECT, AND WARRANTY DEEDS GIVEN.

1 Gift in Real Estate (several parcels) in and near Chicago	$50,000
1 Gift in Greenbacks	30,000
5 Gifts in Greenbacks, each $10,000	50,000
10 Gifts in Greenbacks, each $5000	50,000
5 Gifts in Greenbacks, each $2000	10,000
1 Gift in Real Estate, 80 acres 5 miles west of Chicago	10,000
1 Gift in Real Estate in Juneau county, Wisconsin	2,200
50 Gifts in Real Estate. 50 Lots in Brand's Addition to Chicago, each $1000	50,000
50 Gifts in elegant Pianos, each $800	40,000
	$292,200
99,876 other valuable Gifts—many of them large—valued at from $1 to $500	697,800
Total value in Prizes	$990,000

For full descriptive list of Prizes, see small bills, accompanying orders.

The drawing will take place in the Hall, immediately after the Concert, by a Committee appointed by the audience—the first number drawn entitling the holder of the ticket corresponding to its number to the highest prize, the second to the second highest, and so on, until the whole is completed.

GOOD AND RELIABLE AGENTS wanted in every town and city in the Union, to whom great inducements are offered.

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS FOR FIVE OR MORE TICKETS.

We will send—

5 Tickets, 1 address	$4·50	40 Tickets 1 address	$35 00
10 do do	9·00	50 do do	43·00
20 do do	17 00	100 do do	85 00
30 do do	26·25	Send stamp for postage.	

In every case send the name of each ticket holder, with full address as to Post Office, county and State. Money may be sent at our risk by Express, Draft, Post Office Order, or Registered Letter.

Address all communications to

BRYAN, ROSBROOK & CO.,
No. 100 MADISON Street, Chicago.
(P. O. Drawer 5927.) 6 8 16t*

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets
Begins quarter to 8.
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR AND BENEFIT OF
MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 15,
Shakespeare's Grand Tragedy of
OTHELLO, THE MOOR OF VENICE.
EDWIN BOOTH..........as..........OTHELLO
Saturday, EDWIN BOOTH as PESCARA.
Monday, THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
Tuesday, Twenty-first and Last Night of EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET.
Wednesday, EDWIN BOOTH'S fifty-first and Farewell Night.
Box Book now open for any Evening down to the 20th inst.
The renowned spectacle of the NAIAD QUEEN has been prepared on a scale of magnitude.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.
CHANGE OF TIME. Begins at 8 o'clock.
BENEFIT OF
ETTIE HENDERSON,
THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 15,
The Great Local Drama of
THE HIDDEN HAND,
Capitola, the Newsboy, } ....ETTIE HENDERSON
Capitola, the Heiress, }
To conclude with the protean piece of
THE STRATAGEM OF AN ACTRESS,
ETTIE HENDERSON
IN
FOUR CHARACTERS,
FOUR CHARACTERS,
with Songs and Dances.
In rehearsal, the new Play of the
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN'S WIFE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—
WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
LAST WEEK OF THE RENOWNED HANLON BROTHERS.
Mad'lle ZANFRETTA, the great Tight Rope Artiste, and the celebrated SIEGRIST FAMILY, who will perform their wonderful feats every evening.
BRILLIANT BALLET TROUPE.
Popular Drama and Laughable Farce.
Matinee every Saturday Afternoon. 6 11

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1859
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves it to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 226 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 41

RAILROAD LINES

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, April 16, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9, 11·15 A. M., 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6·45, 8, and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE
Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7·46, 8·46, 10·14, and 11·40 A. M., 4·43, 5·16, 7·26 and 10·36 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail. 9·20 A. M., Express. 1·10 P. M., Express. 6·35 P. M., Express. 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE
Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·33 A. M. and 4·15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·05 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 5·00 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 8 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4·15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M.
4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of the Evening Trains.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M
Day Express	at 10·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 11·00 "
Fast Line and Erie Express¶	at 12 00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 P. M
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Paoli Accommodation No. 2	at 5·00 "
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail*¶	at 9·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 10·00 "
Philadelphia Express†	at 11·10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express†	at 12·40 A. M
Philadelphia Express†	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8·20 "
Columbia Train	at 8·55 "
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M
Fast Line	at 1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4·10 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 7·30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·10 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday.

¶Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

TICKET OFFICES
Are located at No. 631 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, and Girard House, where Tickets may be procured to all important points in Pennsylvania, as well as the West, Northwest and Southwest; and full particulars given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations apply to FRANCIS FUNK,
3 12 No. 137 DOCK Street.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,
FOR GERMANTOWN
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6¼, 9¾ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 8 P. M.
The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4 and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½, A. M., 2, 5, 6½, 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6 and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN AND AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4¾ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—
On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN
Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria.
W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE,
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Stations.

MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9·20 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

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From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—
Depot THIRD Street above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.
5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),
Commencing THURSDAY, May 31, 1866,
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

8 A. M. Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.

9 A. M. Mail for Cape May, stopping at Woodbury, Glassboro', Vineland, and Millville, and all stations below Millville. Due 12·35 M.

3 P. M. Accommodation, for Cape May, stopping at Woodbury and Glassboro, and all stations below Glassboro. Due 8·15 P. M.

3·30 P. M. Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.

6 P. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

RETURNING TRAINS
Leave Cape May 6·30 and 11 A. M.
" Bridgeton 7 A. M. and 3·50 P. M.
" Salem 6·45 A. M. and 3·35 P. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below WALNUT Street, from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M. That received at or before 9 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
5 31 J. VAN RENSSALAER, Superintendent.

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.
Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:—

	FARE
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class	1·60

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6 and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 2 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and 12 midnight for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

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CRACKERS, ETC.
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No. 510 COMMERCE STREET.
Goods ordered direct from factory.
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JUST RECEIVED,
YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE
VELVET CARPETS,
NEW DESIGNS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
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WHITE, RED, AND FANCY
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5 22 1m Proprietors.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs daily, 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs daily, $1·05 per week. Depot, No. 241 QUEEN street below Third.
THOMAS J. LYONS,
6 1 JOHN S. MYERS.

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PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
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Evening Telegraph

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To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1866.

Congressional Caning—A Modern Republican Tournament.

"SIR PERCY DE COURCY reined up his fiery steed, hurled his mailed glove on the arena, and bade his trumpet sound defiance to all who denied that he was "good knight and true, and one whose ladylove was the fairest in the land." Such was the mode of courting a rencontre in the barbaric days of the feudal ages. If an opposing warrior appeared, took up the glove, and met the champion, the Court sat round, the beauties of the land came eagerly to applaud the victor, and he whose lance point first pierced his enemy's mail was crowned by fair hands and hailed as the pride of chivalry. But such a custom prevailed only in the dark days of the past, ere the light of civilization had illumined the intellect, and before we had reduced to a science the mode of giving and resenting an insult. We are thankful that enlightened America has never witnessed so absurd a spectacle. Why should such pomp and heralry surround the settlement of a difficulty? We want no romance; we want practical.

The perfection of contest is found in the Southwest. A modern traveller gives us an account of a practical tournament which he witnessed in Texas, and which is stripped of all the useless insignia of the chivalric times. "I was passing by a little wood," says he, "when my attention was attracted by groans and struggles in a neighboring glade. I hastened to the spot, and saw two contestants rolling on the ground, while four or five friends stood round as witnesses. Suddenly one of the contestants got the uppermost, seized his foe by the throat, and deliberately gouged out one of his eyes. The Cyclops, by a terrible effort, overmastered his enemy, and sent six of his molars down his throat to try his digestion. The fight then ended by mutual consent."

But the cheerful process which prevails in the sweet wildwoods of the West cannot be expected to succeed where we are trammelled by the tradition of honer as practised in the Old World. Hence we have adopted a system as near the "simon pure" as possible. If a gentleman is insulted, we hear no more of steeds and armor, nor yet of the order, "pistols and coffee for two;" but the injured man violently abuses his insulter, and seeks to induce him to strike the first blow. If he fails, he selects a convenient opportunity, lays in wait for his traducer, and breaks a small cane over his back. As they are both immediately arrested and bound over to keep the peace, all danger of being held accountable vanishes.

We have been led to these remarks by the little rencontre which enlivened the monotony of legislation yesterday. General LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU saw fit to subject Mr. JOSIAH B. GRINNELL to the chastisement of a caning. The facts are given in all the papers. The cause of the assault was that Mr. GRINNELL insulted the General in the House on Monday last. Now, what constitutes an American insult is peculiar. The nicety of the distinction reminds us of a story told by SIDNEY SMITH:—Travelling in Ireland, he came across a young man and a female from Billingsgate in hot controversy. The youth tried hard to equal his opponent in abusive epithets. But she far excelled him, giving far more than she took. At last, in desperation, he looked at her with dignified scorn, and hissed out:—"*You are a geometrical hexameter, an equilateral triangle, yes, I will add, a quadrilateral.*" "I have often been cursed and insulted," replied the Amazon, "but never such as this," and she rushed wildly to commit an assault and battery. Such is the Congressional code of respect. You can tell a man that he wilfully misrepresents facts, that he is a political charlatan, a receiver of bribes, and a sycophant, and you commit no offense, but term him a coward and a miscreant, and your doom is sealed. Such was the fate of Mr. GRINNELL. He overstepped those mysterious bounds. Mr. GRINNELL called ROUSSEAU a "brainless defender" and a "pitiful demagogue," but this could pass. He even sneered at his bravery, and insinuated that he was a coward. That might have been forgiven; but then "horrors on horrors head accumulate!" He actually termed the honorable gentleman a "rabbit!" He might as well have called him a quadrilateral, and of course that could not be forgiven. The result was that Mr. GRINNELL was caned.

There is one peculiarity in the affair which is noticeable. The assault was not committed until four days after the insult. Every opprobrious epithet was used on Monday, and yet GRINNELL went unharmed until Thursday. Can it be that the old anecdote is applicable which tells us of a highly indignant man who, turning on his insulter, thundered forth, "Twice you've kicked me, sir! three times you've smacked my mouth, now beware of a sixth offense!" And Mr. GRINNELL must have been indeed guilty of a sixth offense.

The assault concludes the episode, as though the whole narrative had gradually advanced until it reached a climax. The opening stage of the contest was amusing. Mr. INGERSOLL hurled the epithet of sycophant at General ROUSSEAU, and the General sought the first opportunity to hurl it back. "I spit upon CROMWELL," remarked an enraged Tory. "And I spit upon GEORGE III," replied the Liberal. "Waiter, spittoons for two," shouted DOUGLAS JERROLD. And if a JERROLD had been in the House, he might have naturally assisted the hurling by adding "slung shots for two." Such is our American mode of producing a personal collision, one at once ridiculous in the actors and contemptible in the eyes of the world. To speak with all soberness, we had hoped that the nonsense and disgrace of such brutal exhibitions had passed out of our history. It is an insult to our country that Representatives should thus seek to settle personal difficulties like pugilists, and agree to know no other code of honor than that in vogue in the fertile district of Boroo-Boolah-Gha.

Will the Southern States Accept the Situation?

THERE is no doubt that there will be a strong disposition on the part of many, if not most of the Southern States, to accept the Constitutional amendment just proposed by Congress, as a final settlement of the questions left to us as a legacy by the Rebellion. The leading minds in that section of the country are perfectly conscious that the nation has passed through a tremendous struggle, and that certain changes in the organic law must be made to meet the new condition of affairs. They cannot expect, after appealing to the arbitrament of war, to find their own status the same as it was before the Rebellion. Of course, they will strive for what they consider the best attainable terms; but they know very well that *some* terms will be required as conditions precedent to their admission into the Union. We believe they will be inclined to accept those proposed by Congress. There is nothing in those terms that cannot be honorably accepted by the South. There is nothing in them that will militate in the least against the future growth and power of the South. They merely require the people there to accept in good faith the results of the war.

The only thing which can cause the South to attempt to thwart the clearly expressed will of the nation, will be the position of the leaders of the so-called Democratic party. They will doubtless oppose the proposed measures of settlement and conciliation, as they have opposed every previous measure adopted by the nation during the struggle. But we trust the Southern people are beginning to see the folly of being led any longer by these blind guides. It was the encouragement of these men that emboldened the Southern fire-eaters to precipitate war upon the country. They utterly misrepresented the public sentiment of the North, as the South soon found to its sorrow. So, during the entire progress of the war, these Democratic leaders continued to mislead the South, holding out to it false hopes and promises of a popular reaction against the war at the North. Depending on these misrepresentations, the South was led to prolong the contest long after she would otherwise have been inclined to give it up; and thus in the end she experienced a more complete and disastrous overthrow. Again, at the present time, the Democratic leaders are misleading the South, holding out to her false hopes, encouraging her in demands that are preposterous and will never be conceded—misrepresenting again the popular sentiment of the North, and leading the Southern people away from their true interests.

The truth is—and it is time our Southern brethren understood it—the Copperhead leaders of the Democratic organization have behaved with such unmeasured folly and wickedness, during the past five years, that they have run their party into the ground. They are reduced to a powerless minority in every Northern State, and in the most of them do not constitute even a respectable faction. In Congress they are unable to muster a fourth of the votes of either House. Their doctrines are abominated by the masses of the people, and they have secured for themselves a degree of popular odium unusual in any country. If the Southern people suppose they will make anything by any longer following this played-out, used-up, broken-down faction of political bankrupts, they are very much mistaken.

The popular sentiment of the North is represented by the great Union party. It was never more compact, vigorous, and powerful than to-day. Its informing ideas are daily more thoroughly permeating the masses. It has the prestige of victory on its banners. Its leaders are men of the people, who understand the people. It is the party of progress. Its liberal and inspiring doctrines are in harmony with the enlightened spirit of the age; they attract to it the young, the enthusiastic, the progressive. It is the party of the future as well as of the present. This is the party with which our Southern brethren must treat. It represents the people, and it wields the power of the people. The measures it proposes carry with them the sanction of authority. There is on the part of this great organization no desire to wrong the South—no desire even to exact the demands of justice; but there *is* a determination, inflexible and uncompromising, that, in admitting the late Rebel States to power in the Union, the safety and peace of the nation shall be secured by ample and irrevocable guarantees. The sooner our Southern brethren understand this, the better will it be for all parties.

Important if True.

"DRUID," the notorious correspondent of the New York *Daily News*, writes to that journal from Washington, under date of the 13th, that the President has already written an order for the release of JEFFERSON DAVIS on parole, and that it will be immediately forwarded to General MILES, the officer in command at Fortress Monroe. He goes into a long explanation of the matter, but the gist of it all is that the President has finally come to the conclusion that DAVIS can only be held as a "prisoner of war"—the late war having passed at an early date from the character of a "rebellion" into that of a "civil war," so that those who engaged in it cannot be justly charged with treason.

This is the same ground, essentially, as that taken a few days since by GERRITT SMITH, in a published letter to Chief Justice CHASE.

We put no great reliance in these outgivings from Washington. We think it much more likely that Mr. DAVIS will stay where he is.

Mr. Harris' Speech.

THE notorious BENJAMIN G. HARRIS, of Maryland, aired his "views" yesterday in the House of Representatives. He declared himself an old line Democrat, believing in the doctrine of secession, believing that the several States of the Union have the right to separate from it, each acting for itself. After shedding some "natural tears" over the fate of Mrs. SURRATT, etc., he returned to the question of the right of secession, and said that that doctrine was born with the Constitution, and became a ruling principle of the Democratic party, being inserted in its platform from 1798 to the late war. After HARRIS had finished, Mr. LE BLOND, of Ohio, rose and protested, "in the name of the Democratic party," against the doctrines of Mr. HARRIS. Where he got any better authority to speak for the party than Mr. HARRIS had, he did not tell.

THE NEW YORK SENATE is now in session for the trial of Judge SMITH, of Oneida county, charged with malfeasance in office. The Constitution of New York provides for the removal of inferior judicial officers by the Senate on recommendation of the Governor. This is the first case that has arisen, and creates no little interest. The charges against the Judge grow out of matters connected with bounty funds during the war.

IT is stated that Governor CURTIN has addressed a circular letter to the Governors of the loyal States, suggesting the calling together of their Legislatures for action upon the Constitutional amendment. We have no doubt the suggestion will be promptly acted upon, and that the amendment will be ratified by all the loyal States before the adjournment of Congress.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

Mr. Lincoln and the Rebel Legislature of Virginia—His Telegram to General Weitzel—Card from the Hon. Edward McPherson.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

Sir:—Your Richmond correspondent of the 6th has noted and commented upon the fact that Mr. Lincoln's telegram to General Weitzel, forbidding the assembling of Rebel legislators and others in April of last year, has never been published. It is a document of historic interest, both for its subject-matter and for the fact that it was the last telegram penned by Mr. Lincoln.

Some weeks ago, I obtained from Mr. Secretary Stanton a copy for my forthcoming political manual of 1866, from the proof-sheets of which I have the pleasure of extracting it:—

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1865.—Major-General Weitzel Richmond, Va.:—I have just seen Judge Campbell's letter to you of the 7th. He assumes, as appears to me, that I have called the insurgent Legislature of Virginia together, as the rightful Legislature of the State, to settle all differences with the United States. I have done no such thing. I spoke of them not as a Legislature, but as "the gentlemen who have *acted* as the Legislature of Virginia in support of the Rebellion." I did this on purpose to exclude the assumption that I was recognizing them as a *rightful* body. I dealt with them as men having power *de facto* to do a specific thing, to wit:—"To withdraw the Virginia troops and other support from resistance to the General Government," for which, in the paper handed by Judge Campbell, I promised a specific equivalent, to wit:—A remission to the people of the State, except in certain cases, of the confiscation of their property. I meant this, and no more. Inasmuch, however, as Judge Campbell misconstrues this, and is still pressing for an armistice contrary to the explicit statement of the paper I gave him, and particularly as General Grant has since captured the Virginia troops, so that giving a consideration for their withdrawal is no longer applicable, let my letter to you and the paper to Judge Campbell both be withdrawn or countermanded, and he be notified of it. Do not allow them to assemble; but if any have come, allow them safe return to their homes. A. LINCOLN."

Your correspondent seems to think that it has been intentionally withheld. I am sure this is an error. Mr. Stanton responded to my request, as I have no doubt he would have done to any one else desiring it for publication. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD MCPHERSON, Clerk H. R. U. S.
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1866.

The Napoleon of the Future.

A curiosity has appeared in London, under the title of "Louis Napoleon the Destined Monarch of the World," etc., by the Rev. M. Baxter, author of "The Coming Battle." It is said that twelve thousand copies have been sold, the book finding readers, notwithstanding its apparent absurdity, on account of the noteworthy names used by the author as authorities. We are indebted to Mr. Baxter for the cheerful news that the world is to end in 1873—so that people may set about their preparations for that event as soon as they like; but during the brief interval of six or seven years the Emperor of the French is to become sole monarch of the world, personally representing the Antichrist of the latter day. He is to become supreme over England and most of America, the rest of Christendom submitting to his sway. He is to make a covenant with the Jews, who by his aid are to return to Palestine, resume their rank as a nation, and rebuild Jerusalem. Napoleon is then to begin and carry on the persecution of Christians which answers to the pouring out of the vials. "Two years and six weeks" after the date of the covenant with the Jews, "the ascension of the one hundred and forty-four thousand wise virgins" is expected to occur. The Jews are to be favored only for seven years and two and a half months, and then the great battle of Armageddon is to take place; in which Louis Napoleon (the "great beast") is to be defeated and slain. This is a revelation more startling than any of Dr. Cummings' inventions.

—Miss Greene disappeared from Lewiston, Me., on the 23d of May, and her friends were plunged in the deepest grief. It having been ascertained that, on the day of her disappearance, she had purchased two and a half ounces of corrosive sublimate, fears of suicide were entertained, and large numbers of the inhabitants of Lewiston met on Sunday morning to institute a regular and thorough search for the remains.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.]

NOTICE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the

FREIGHT DEPARTMENT

Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S. E. cor. of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street.

All Money and Collection Business will be transacted as heretofore at No 320 CHESNUT Street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.

All books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

4 30 4p2m JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent

NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS been made for the renewal of the following CITY BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, drawn to the subscriber's order, and stolen from his fireproof, June 3, 1866, viz.:—

City 6 per cent (new), Nos. 12 462 12 4 3, 13,464, 12 465; Germantown Bank, Nos 1497 93,119; Commercial Bank, No. 50; Arch Street Theatre, No. 243; Point Breeze Park, No 16; Gap Mining Company, No. 679.

All persons are cautioned against receiving the same.

6 15 3t* CASPER HEFT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HARRY B. McCALLA, HATTER, informs his numerous friends and customers that have not yet been deceived by the new occupants of the store he established in Chesnut street above Eighth, that he is in no way connected with it notwithstanding their numerous misrepresentations to that effect, to sell to his customers, but that he can be found at C. McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE No 613 CHESNUT Street third door above New Bulletin Office where he can offer them better bargains and larger stock to select from.

McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NO. 613 CHESNUT Street.—Every hat has the lowest price marked on it in plain figures. Call and examine the immense stock and get a bargain.

STRAW HATS AND SUMMER HATS.—Five thousand of the newest style Hats at prices 25 per cent less than elsewhere at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE No. 613 CHESNUT Street, third door above New Bulletin Office.

STRAW HATS RETAILED AT WHOLESALE prices. Biggest assortment in this town at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street. Every article has price marked on it in plain figures.

STRAW AND SUMMER HATS.—Biggest stock, biggest variety, and lowest prices in this city, at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street, third door above New Bulletin Office. You can save from 50 cents to $1 on a single article.

HARRY B. McCALLA RETURNS HIS sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers who have followed him from Chesnut, above Eighth (of which he had sole charge from 1859), to the NEW STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street and informs them that he can now sell them Hats and Caps 25 per cent. less than heretofore. Don't forget the Number, 613. 6 13

WINE OF TAR SYRUP, FOR COUGHS, Colds, and Affections of the Lungs.—This mixture is entirely vegetable, and affords speedy Relief in all Pulmonary Diseases, such as Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, &c. Prepared only by
HARRIS & OLIVER, Druggists.
Southeast Corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 5 29 1m rp

DRY GOODS.

NOVELTIES IN

SEA-SIDE SHAWLS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.

No. 28 S. SECOND Street,

WOULD INVITE

THE ATTENTION OF LADIES

Who are preparing for Watering and other Places of Summer Resorts, to their

LARGE VARIETY

OF

SUMMER SHAWLS,

OF ENTIRELY NEW STYLES. [6 14 12t4p

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

OPENED

THIS MORNING,

ONE HUNDRED PIECES

OF

PACIFIC LAWNS,

AT 25 CENTS. [6 14 2trp

BURNS & ATKINSON,
No. 247 S. ELEVENTH, Street above Spruce,
and No. 1107 PINE Street.

2½ yards wide Sheeting Muslins, very heavy, at 87½ cents.
14c. good Bleached Muslins.
20c excellent Bleached Muslins.
No advance on New York Mills, Williamsville, and Wamsutta Muslins.
FROM AUCTION. LINEN GOODS.
Extra large size all Linen Napkins, $2 50 per doz.
Very fine Bleached Linen Table Cloths, a great bargain, $1.
Several job lots of Towels.
Shirting Linens, Sheeting Linens, and Table Linens, reduced.
DRESS GOODS.
Closing out our entire stock at reduced prices, ranging from 25 to 35 cents per yard.
HOSIERY.
100 doz. Cotton Hose, 12½c.
100 " " 15c.
100 " " 25c.
100 " Gents' ½ Hose 15c.
SUMMER FLANNELS.
Gauze, Domet, Ballardvale, and Saxony, cheap [6 15 2t

SEA-SIDE SHAWLS.

SEA-SIDE SHAWLS.

SEA-SIDE SHAWLS.

All the Newest Styles,

FROM $4·00 to $16 00.

JOHN W THOMAS,

6 15 6trp]

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street.

RECONSTRUCTION
FOR THE SPRING OF 1866.

C. SOMERS & SON,
No. 625 CHESNUT Street,
(Under Jayne's Hall),

Have been enabled to so reduce the prices of Clothing, that those of small as well as those of large means may furnish themselves with a

NEW SPRING SUIT.

SPRING OVERCOATS,
ENGLISH WALKING COATS,
REGISTER AND FROCK COATS
SPRING SACK COATS.
CASSIMERE SUITS TO MATCH.

At figures Astoundingly Low as compared with war prices. An elegant stock of Uncut Goods for measure work. [5 31 3m

REFRIGERATORS.

ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF ICE
PER WEEK

Will keep your provisions cool and sweet in the warmest weather, by using one of

SCHOOLEY'S LARGE REFRIGERATORS.

They have three apartments, and are thorough ventilators. The small size require but Fifty cents worth of Ice per week.

E. S. FARSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
6 15 2trp No. 220 DOCK Street.

REFRIGERATORS
PRICE $5·00, AND UPWARDS.
2000 REFRIGERATORS ICE CHESTS, AND WATER COOLERS, just finished, comprising the largest and best assortment in the city which will be sold wholesale and retail,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
A. ANDERSON,
6 8 1mrp No. 136 DOCK Street below Second.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21§

CARD.—We are prepared from now until July 1 to make special sales of any description of merchandise, and will use our best endeavors to give satisfaction. For terms, etc., apply at the Office. 6 2 25t

OIL PAINTINGS, PASTEL PICTURES, CRYSTAL MEDALLIONS, ETC.
COMPRISING THE ENTIRE COLLECTION FROM THE AMERICAN ART GALLERY, NEW YORK.
B. Scott, Jr., will sell by auction, on Friday Saturday, and Monday evenings, June 15, 16, and 18, at 8 o'clock, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Oil Paintings, Etc. This sale is very important, as it embraces specimens of some of the most talented living artists.
They are now on exhibition free, as above, with Catalogues. 6 12 6t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
6 18§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 850 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, ETC. BY CATALOGUE.
On Wednesday
June 20, commencing at 10 o'clock comprising a full and general assortment of new and desirable goods for present sales. 6 15 4t

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED
AND VENTILATED
ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
TO RENT.
APPLY IN THE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR.
N. B. WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.

TO LET.—CAPE ISLAND—DESIRABLE double Cottage to let, on Lafayette street, eleven rooms plenty of shade, good cellar, excellent water, fine view of ocean, &c. For further particulars inquire at McCALLA'S New Hat Store, No 613 CHESNUT Street. 6 13

TO LET.—THREE STORY DWELLING, double three-story back buildings all modern conveniences, large yard, rent $540. For location, &c. inquire of WM. W. FISHER, No. 41 N. TENTH st. 6 13

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen heaters etc. Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

POSTPONEMENT.

THE UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT
TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN AT
CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE
Monday, May 28, 1866,
Will positively take place at the
RINK HALL,
WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO,
On Monday, July 9, 1866,
On which occasion
HALF A MILLION DOLLARS IN PRIZES
WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS,
INCLUDING
$100,000 IN GREENBACKS.

The postponement is an unavoidable necessity, not so much in consequence of the number of tickets yet unsold, as the positive necessity there is for the proper registration of those already disposed of, which has been delayed in consequence of the negligence and carelessness of a portion of our Agents in making their proper returns.

WE ADVISE ALL PARTIES WANTING TICKETS

To send for them without delay, as we have but a limited number yet on hand. We wish most particularly to impress upon the minds of our Agents the importance of their making their returns at once, and of rectifying whatever errors may have crept into their reports heretofore. We will say to those sending for tickets, that if they should all be sold at the time their order is received the money will be returned.

No applications for new agencies for the sale of tickets will be considered, as we have no more than sufficient tickets to supply those Agents we have already appointed. Tickets are for sale at the principal Hotels, Book and Music Stores in this city, and at our office No. 133 DEARBORN Street. Price $1 each; sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

We invite the particular attention of persons wishing to order tickets by mail to the following

SPECIAL TERMS, OR CLUB RATES.

Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and forwarding us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission, viz:—

WE WILL SEND

5 Tickets	to one address	for		$4·50
10	do	do	do	9 00
20	do	do	do	17·50
30	do	do	do	26 25
40	do	do	do	35 00
50	do	do	do	43·50
100	do	do	do	85 00

In every case send the name and post office address of each subscriber.

Money by draft, post office order, or in registered letters may be sent at our risk.

All communications should be addressed to

WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO.,
No. 133 DEARBORN Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

The proprietor will donate to the Douglas and Lincoln Monument Fund $2000; also, there will be $2000 reserved from the person drawing the $30 000 prize, for the same purpose.

References.—Hon Wilkinson ex Senator, of Minnesota; Hon. George V. Lawrence M. C., of Pennsylvania; Hon Alexander Randall, ex-Governor of Wisconsin; Hon Major Dan Mace, ex-M. C. of Indiana; Hon Ira J Lavcock of Kansas; Hon William Leffingwell, Lyons, Iowa; Hon. Joseph Knox, of Chicago; Hon. C. Graves Smith of Minnesota; Jacob Forsyth, Agt. M. S R. R., Chicago Illinois; M. Kronberg & Co., Importers of watches, Chicago; Mansell, White & Co., New Orleans, La. 5 28 mwf 12t4p

STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL,
606 MARKET Street, 606

Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.

Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12·00.
Dusters, $2 25.
Pants from $3 00 and higher.
Come and convince yourselves. [5 31 3m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

BOOKS FOR THE SEA-SHORE
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES.

BOOKS FOR THE COUNTRY
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES.

BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES.

PREVIOUS TO REMOVING TO
No. 1214 CHESNUT STREET.
JAMES S. CLAXTON,
6 15 2t4p] No. 606 CHESNUT St.

THE "PICK" NIC PARTY.
A GROUP OF LITTLE CHICKENS.
After an Oil Painting, by A. F. Tait.

This Chromo is the most popular Picture of the season, and is so perfect a fac simile of the excellent original, that it requires a practised eye to detect a difference.

Size 10x14, in Polished Walnut Frames,
$7·25.

Startling Miracle. Invisible Photographs, 4 in a pack for 25 cents, sent by mail everywhere, on receipt of price. Liberal discount to the trade. Send your orders to

G. W. PITCHER,
No. 808 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia,
6 12 5trp
DEALER IN PICTURES, FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPHS, ETC., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A BOOK FOR EVERY WOMAN.
WHY NOT?
By Dr. Stover. 16mo, Cloth. 80 cents

PRACTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC FRUIT CULTURE. By Charles R. Baker. Crown 8vo. $3 50.

SUMMER REST. By Gail Hamilton. $1 75

MISS MULOCK'S POEMS. Blue and Gold Edition. $1·00.

All the New Books delivered to any part of the city at less than publishers' prices.

G. W. PITCHER,
No. 808 CHESNUT Street,
6 12 5t Bookseller, Importer, and Picture Dealer.

A NEW ERA IN HORSE TRAINING.
HORSE TRAINING MADE EASY!
A NEW AND PRACTICAL SYSTEM OF
TEACHING AND EDUCATING THE HORSE,
BY ROBERT JENNINGS V. S.,
Author of the "Horse and his Diseases" "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Swine, and Poultry," etc., etc.

With numerous illustrations, cloth. Price $1·25.

This popular author, who has made the Horse his lifelong study, and whose wonderful power over him is shown in the readiness with which he makes a willing subject of the most intractable, has at last consented to make his system public. It is so simple and withal harmonizes so thoroughly with the nature of this noble and useful animal that a boy fifteen or sixteen years of age may handle and break the wildest one to harness in a very short time.

IT TELLS YOU—
How to break a kicking horse.
How to break a baulky horse.
How to break a halter puller.
How to break pulling on the bit.
How to break a horse afraid of a buffalo.
How to teach a horse tricks.
How to drive by the whip, without bridle, bit or reins.
How to make him trot honest.
How to shoe a horse.
How to make him stand for shoeing.
How to make him stand to be curried.
How to make him back well.
How to make him stand while getting into a carriage.
How to halter a colt alone.
How to make a colt follow you.
How to bit colts without bitting harness.
How to teach a horse to make a bow.
How to teach him to kiss you.
How to teach him to shake hands.
How to teach him to waltz, etc., etc.
Sent to any address postpaid on receipt of price.
Agents wanted everywhere for its sale.
JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers,
6 11 6t No. 617 SANSOM Street, Philadelphia.

SUMMER TRAVEL,
Via North Pennsylvania Railroad,
SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO
WILKESBARRE, MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON, ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM, HAZLETON,
AND ALL POINTS IN THE
Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.
Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels,
Are the Specialities of this Route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new Hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.
Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON streets at 7 30 A. M., 3 30 P. M., and 5 15 P. M.
For particulars, see time table in another column.
6 9 2mrp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

A CARD.
Special Notice to Our Old Friends and the Public Generally.

The JONES' One Price Clothing House, established sixteen years ago, is still in successful operation at the old location, No. 604 MARKET Street one door above Sixth, and has not changed its place or manner of doing business, which is exactly the same good old plan in operation for many years, namely, "One Price and no deviation." The clothing we make is of the most substantial character, both as to materials and workmanship, so that our customers never can complain of either.

Our stock is large, and plain or fashionable people can be well suited. Our customers should be careful to get in the right place, as there is no other establishment in the city in our line of business strictly "one price."

JONES'
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING,
No. 604 MARKET STREET,
ONE DOOR ABOVE SIXTH, [5 31 1m4p

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Booth's engagement is drawing to a close. Last night *Richelieu* was given to a fine house. This evening, for his benefit, Mr. Booth will give *Othello*, playing the "Moor" himself. Mr. Booth's long engagement has fatigued him before it has tired the public. They continue still to come, while he is exhausting his strength by such long and continued exertion. A card announces that Miss Germon's regular benefit has been converted into a complimentary benefit by her friends. She will play "Jessie Brown," her very best part.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Miss Henderson takes her benefit this evening, producing *The Hidden Hand*, playing herself, of course, "Capitola," a part in which she has numerous transformations, with songs and dances of every description. This is Miss Henderson's first benefit, and we trust that her friends will make it a fine one. A novelty is to be produced at this theatre, called the *Ticket-of-Leave Man's Wife*, a play as interesting as the *Ticket-of-Leave Man* itself.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—We have received from official sources the information of Mrs. Garrettson having bought out Mr. Grover's interest. Her name will not appear, however, but the firm will be Sinn & Co.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

A DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION AT FRANKFORD—A WOOLLEN MILL ENTIRELY DESTROYED—LOSS ABOUT $150,000.—Between twelve and one o'clock this morning one of the most destructive conflagrations that has occurred in Frankford for years took place at Garsed's woollen mills, situated on Powder Mill lane, near Adams street, involving the total destruction of the mills and a large quantity of finished and unfinished material. Some account of the fire may be found upon our third page. The following particulars are now added:—

The mill buildings were five stories in height—the two lower ones being built of stone, and the three upper ones of wood. The main building was 110 feet in length and 40 feet in width. Adjoining the main building on the rear was a one-story stone building, 110 feet in length by 30 feet in depth. This was used as the picker room, engine room, and drying room, and the other buildings were used for weaving and other purposes. The flames were first discovered in the oil room connected with the picker room, and, very soon after the fire broke out, the flames run to the outside staircase, and with terrible rapidity spread up the staircase and at once fired the interior of the building, and in the short space of two hours the mills were a mass of ruins.

The upper rooms were filled with finished goods, and on the first floor were a great number of warps, which were mostly saved. The engine and machinery were considerably injured, but it is thought not irreparably so. Two Turbine wheels, which constitute the motive power of the mills, are thought to be uninjured. By 3 o'clock the fire was extinguished, and when it was at its height it constituted a grand and imposing sight.

A number of hose companies and two or three steamers from Philadelphia were on the ground, and rendered all possible assistance, and the Fellowship Engine, of Germantown, also came over to the scene of conflagration. There were over 200 men, women, and boys employed at the mills, who are all thrown out of work by the fire. Mr. Garsed's loss will reach $120,000, on which there is an insurance of $72,500. The mill was owned by Mr. Israel Foster, whose loss will reach $25,000, on which there is an insurance of $10,000.

SPLENDID PRIZES FOR BASE BALL CLUBS.—The attractions at the great Fair for the benefit of the fund for the founding of a home for aged and infirm members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Philadelphia Conference, now being held at Concert Hall, are materially increased by the exhibition there of the magnificent set of Base Ball implements, to be awarded as prizes to the two base ball clubs receiving the highest number of votes from the patrons of the Fair. The prizes—two in number—are the most magnificent affairs of the kind ever gotten up in this city. The first prize is a highly finished rosewood bat and ball, superbly mounted in gold, the plate on the bat representing a base ball field, with a game in progress. The handle of the bat is ornamented with a handsome topaz.

The second prize consists of a ball richly and beautifully plated with gold, and is mounted on a silver triangle, and enclosed in a fine Turkish morocco case lined with emerald satin. The Club receiving the most votes is to take the first prize, and that having the next highest the second prize. Either of them are well worth contending for, and the contest already waxes warm for them; and the friends of the various Clubs of our city are canvassing energetically in order to have their favorites the victors in the race for their possession.

WISSAHICKON OIL WELL.—For the last week the newspaper press of this city has contained accounts of the attempt at discovering oil on the banks of Wissahickon creek. It is said two wells are in the process of being sunk, one having already reached the depth of nearly three hundred feet. Both wells were commenced at the same time, but owing to a break in the machinery only one has been sunk to any depth. The machinery is now in full operation.

They will commence pumping from one well by the beginning of next month. Oil has not yet been discovered, but there is now every indication of its rapid appearance. The company who have the matter in charge have great expectations, and seem confident. They complain of being a good deal annoyed by visitors, there being hundreds out there daily.

But this cannot be helped. The idea of boring for oil right in the city of Philadelphia is too novel a thing to let slip without seeing. There are so many who have been investing in oil and losing, whose curiosity to see a well in operation will be so great that they will leave no opportunity slip to see the mode of operation.

FIGHT BETWEEN AFRICANS AND CELTS.—Thomas Doyle, Terence Giansey, Daniel Bigham, and John Hoye, compose a quartette of Irishmen. A night or two since the party went to Centre street, Germantown, and proceeded to pitch in *ad libitum* among a number of colored residents of that vicinity. The colored population not liking such liberties, resisted, and the consequence was a general scrimmage, in the course of which the Celts came out second best, their African opponents proving entirely too much for them. A sort of running fight took place, in which stones were freely used, windows smashed, heads punched, and a knock-down argument generally indulged in. Two of the Irishmen were considerably injured, and the police arrested the entire party and took them before Alderman Thomas, who held each one in $1500 bail.

AMERICAN ART GALLERY, NEW YORK.—SALE FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTISTS.—This evening, continuing to-morrow and Monday evening, the sale of two hundred and fifty paintings will take place at B. Scott, Jr.'s, No. 1020 Chesnut street. This collection is of extraordinary merit, as it embraces specimens of our most talented living American artists. The Pastels are really beautiful; also the crystal medallions, and it would be well for all buyers of good pictures to attend this sale.

ATTEMPTED KIDNAPPING.—Catharine Mackey was arrested last evening at Broad and South streets, charged with kidnapping a small child belonging to a Mrs. Hess. Mrs. Hess saw Catharine making off with her live stock, and gave chase and overhauled her, when Catharine declared that she would kill the child before she would give it up. After a wrangle the child was regained, and Catharine was taken before Alderman Tittermary, who committed her to prison.

NEW HANDBOOK FOR PHILADELPHIA.—Mr. R. H. Smith, No. 118 South Sixth street, has issued an illustrated Handbook and Guide for this city, with a colored map showing the wards, streets, parks, public buildings, etc. This new guide contains two hundred pages of very interesting matter, and should have a large circulation both among strangers and citizens.

GONE TO EUROPE.—Mr. Thomas Moran, the well-known landscape painter of this city, has sailed for Paris, where he will set up his studio and make his residence. He is accompanied by his family. It is his intention to make some studies of Alpine scenery for future paintings, principally under commissions from wealthy citizens of Philadelphia.

SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—Sarah Dare is a colored girl, and was engaged as a domestic in a family residing in the Seventh Ward. Sarah stole $14 from her mistress and departed. Her whereabouts was soon afterwards discovered, and she was arrested and taken before Alderman Beitler, who sent her to the House of Refuge.

FOREIGN MAGAZINES.—Mr. A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, has placed upon our table the English magazines for June:—*London Society, St. James', Cornhill, Temple Bar*, etc., all admirable numbers.

A THIEF ARRESTED.—A man named August Schiefer was arrested at Third and Race streets yesterday for robbing a man of $104. He was taken before Alderman Hurley, who held him in $400 bail.

CHICKEN THIEF.—John C. Bleaker, of Bucks county, was arrested at Frankford yesterday, charged with stealing a number of chickens. Alderman Holmes committed him to answer.

"A WISE PHYSICIAN, skilled on wonders to heal, is more than armies to the public weal." So said Homer, three thousand years ago. A wise physician, in our day, will present the medicines which experience has shown to be efficacious. Especially in seasons of epidemic, he will be slow to try experiments upon his patients; to the credit of the great body of the professors; we record that they recommend and prescribe *MARSDEN'S ASIATIC CHOLERA CURE* to their patients. The formula, according to which it is prepared, commends itself to their reason *a priori*, and experience proves *a posteriori*—that its operation is just what was to have been anticipated and was desired. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

THE ORATOR CRUSHED.—

A smart young man (as records teach)
One day was making a stump speech,
His hearers standing all around him;
With words that high and grandly rose,
He charged upon his party's foes,
As it nothing could confound him,—
Till a rude voice was heard to shout,
"So high-falutin you'd not be,
Young man, if you could only see
How your pants are all busted out!"
Ah, then his pride had a cruel fall—
Then he wished he had dealt at Tower Hall!

WE HAVE—

All-wool Fancy Cassimere Pants, as low as ...	$4 00
" " *Vests* " ...	2 50
" *Black* " *Pants* " ...	5 00
" " *Cloth Vests* " ...	4 00
" *Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match* ...	14 00
" *Black Suits* ...	20 00

Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, at prices reduced in proportion—Men's, Youths', and Boys'. THOUSANDS HAVE FOUND WITHIN THE PAST FEW WEEKS THAT WE ARE ACTUALLY SELLING GOOD, SERVICEABLE GOODS AT THE PRICES NAMED.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

FROM THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACY, May, 1865; edited by William Proctor, Jr., Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.—"Will the fluid extracts go out of use owing to the high price, or can we have some authoritative modifications of the formulas by which we can make them at a more reasonable cost? If the latter, shall the change be in the quality of the menstruum, or in the manner of applying it, so as to reduce the quantity requisite? Can there be a convocation of the Committee of Revision to authorize some new method or modification of the present recipes?"

With regard to the contemplated change in the quantity, or in the menstruum itself, in the preparation of fluid extracts, I would take occasion to say that in medicine the health of the patient is the great object to be gained.

The cost of material is something, but when put into the scale with human health and often human life, it is hardly worthy of consideration at all. My Buchu (Helmbold's) will continue to be made as formerly, and if it cannot be maintained at present prices, they will have to be advanced to meet the advance in the price of material. To such as desire quantity instead of quality we would say that water is a cheap commodity, and may be readily added by the person using the medicine if he desires to do so.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist,
No. 594 Broadway, New York City,
And No. 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.

HO! FOR THE COUNTRY!—But if you go be careful to omit nothing which can contribute to your health and enjoyment. Without health and vigor there can be no real enjoyment. If, therefore, your system shows signs of relaxation, be sure to use *MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC*, which will restore the vital forces to their proper tone and action. The Calisaya Bark is *par excellence*. The Tonic, and this preparation, is confessedly the best made from that renowned remedy. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

MISS FREDRIKA BREMER, and she ought to know, says it's with batchelors as with old wood: it's hard to get them started, but when they do take fire they burn prodigiously. Bachelors have best success when clothed in suits from Charles Stokes & Co's one-price, under the Continental.

FEMALE TRUSSES, Braces, Supporters, Elastic Belts, and Stockings, light and elegant in finish, adjusted by a lady, at Needles', Twelfth street, first door below Race.

PRICES REDUCED.—Have your Photographs made at once, at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. All styles executed in a superior manner. A rare chance—improve it.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. No. 730 Chesnut street.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

G. BYRON MORSE, No. 904 Arch street, is noted for the quality and flavor of ice creams and ices.

7·30s, 5-20s, 1881s, 10-40s, Compound Interest Notes, and Gold and Silver bought and sold by

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

POPULAR TAILORING.—

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

RILEY—MILLER.—On Thursday morning, the 14th instant, at Grace Church, by the Rev. Benjamin Watson, D. D., GEORGE T. RILEY to LYDIA M. MILLER, both of this city.

WAYNE—SCHNACKENBERG.—On the 12th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 919 Marshall street, by the Rev. H. M. Bickel, Mr. WALTER WAYNE to Miss MILLIE SCHNACKENBERG, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

BERRY.—On the 14th instant, Lieutenant-Colonel CASPER M. BERRY, in his 44th year.

The relatives and friends and the members of the 26th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; Integrity Lodge, No. 187, A. Y. M.; Hope Lodge, No. 93 I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general; the Minute Men of '76; and the Patriarch Order of Washington, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 418 Reed street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

DUNHAM.—Suddenly, on the 12th instant, Mrs. EUPHEMIA DUNHAM, relict of the late A. W. Dunham, in the 44th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, at the corner of Johnson street and Green, Germantown, on Saturday, June 16, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

EPSTEIN.—On the 14th instant, CLARA CORDELIA, daughter of Charles H. and Matilda Epstein, aged 7 months 2 weeks, and 4 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 1204 Carlton street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

PATTON.—On the 14th instant, JOSEPH PATTON, late Lieutenant of the Sixth Police District, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Melita Lodge, No. 295, A. Y. M., the Henry Guards, and the members of the Police Department, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 43 N. Twentieth street, on Sunday, the 17th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

SNEEDER.—On the morning of the 13th instant, LOTTIE K., youngest daughter of Sarah Ann and the late E. J. Sneeder, in the 8th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 1615 Vine street, on Saturday morning, the 16th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

TURNING CHISELS AND GOUGES, CALlipers and Wooden Screw Cutters, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PERCUSSION CAPS OF THE G. D. ENGlish Water Proof, and Anti-corrosive kinds, for sale at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THE PATENT HOLDER FOR SMOOTHING Irons is protected from burning or wear by flexible metal ribs riveted to its under side. This is intended to make them a durable article. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

FOURTH EDITION

Proceedings of Congress To-Day.

An Attempt to Swindle Santa Anna.

DOINGS OF THE FENIANS.

The Great Flag Presentation.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Fenians.

BUFFALO, June 15.—General Meade arrived last night, and is at General Barry's headquarters this evening.

About two hundred Fenians left here last night for their homes, mostly in the West and Southwest. They are about four hundred Fenians left, but they will get off soon.

The challenge of the Fenian General Barnes to Colonel Lowry, British Commandant at Fort Erie, to fight him with an equal number of men, was a piece of ridiculous bombast. The English officer who received it tore the challenge up and threw the pieces on the ground for his answer.

Fenianism in this locality is played out for the present.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—General Halleck started North yesterday, on a tour of observation. General McDowell, it is expected, will soon resume the inspection of posts in his department.

The barque *Teutonia* has arrived, bringing 16,000 bags of sugar.

Flour is quiet at Hong Kong at $9@10 per barrel.

Convention of Railroad Engineers.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 15.—A Convention of Railroad Engineers, over sixty in number, representing all organizations of that class in the United States and Canada, has been in secret session for two days, and adjourned last night.

The avowed object was to prevent strikes like that on the Michigan Southern Railroad. It is announced that a plan was unanimously adopted which will effect the object to the satisfaction of the companies and engineers.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 15.

Senate.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio) made a personal explanation in regard to an article in the *New York Tribune*, alleging him to be the organ of the Treasury Department, which he said was unjust to him.

A joint resolution was passed, authorizing the Quartermaster-General to pay the citizens of Berkley and Jefferson counties, West Virginia, for army stores.

The bill to continue the Freedmen's Bureau was made the special order for Tuesday.

House of Representatives.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Spaulding (Ohio) offered the following preamble and resolution, and moved the previous question:—

Whereas, It is alleged in the public press that Hon. Lovell H. Rousseau, a member of this House from the State of Kentucky, did, on the evening of Thursday, the 14th instant, commit an assault upon the person of the Hon. J. B. Grinnell, a member of this House from the State of Iowa, because of words spoken in debate in this House by the latter, and whereas said assault, if committed, was a breach of the privileges of this House and of the member assaulted, therefore

Resolved, That a select committee of five be appointed by the Speaker to investigate the subject and to report the facts, with such resolutions in reference thereto as in their judgment may be proper and necessary for the vindication of the privileges of the House and the protection of its members; and that the said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses, or both.

The previous question was seconded, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Blaine (Me.), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate joint-resolution to provide for the payment of bounty to certain Indian regiments. Read three times and passed.

Also a joint resolution directing the accounting officers of the Treasury to settle the accounts of W. A. Hamrick, late Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the 39th Ohio Volunteers, on equitable terms and on the best evidence attainable. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Henderson (Oregon) introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Columbia river to Salt Lake City. Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

THE COMING FOURTH.

PRESENTATION OF THE BATTLE FLAGS.

Action of the Committee of Arrangements This Morning.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Shortly post noon to-day, the General Committee of Arrangements for the Celebration of the coming Fourth of July, assembled in Select Council Chamber. His Excellency Governor Curtin was present. Brevet Brigadier-General Harry White, the gallant Pennsylvanian, who, while State Senator in the hands of the Rebel authorities, was vindictively imprisoned that the Union men of the Legislature might be paralyzed by a tie vote, President, was in the chair.

After the calling of the roll, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

On behalf of the Committee on Transportation, General Tyndale reported that the various railroads had agreed to transport free of expense the color bearers and the color guards. The tickets, to the number of 2225, had been placed in the hands of General Negley, Chairman.

Mr. Van Cleve announced that yesterday, under a suspension of the rules in each branch of City Councils, an appropriation of $10,000 had been unanimously agreed to, and had been ratified by the Mayor. The statement was received with applause.

The Committee of Finance reported, through General Joshua T. Owen, that at least $15,000 will be needed to cover the expenses of the celebration.

General Harry White, on behalf of the Committee appointed to invite President Johnson, the members of the Cabinet, and Lieutenant-General Grant to be present, reported that the respective gentlemen had been individually invited, and that all of them had given good reason to show that they would honor us with their presence on that occasion. He had no doubt Lieutenant-General Grant would be present.

Colonel P. C. Ellmaker, Chairman of the Sub-Committee of Arrangements, reported as follows:—

PHILADELPHIA, June 16, 1866.—To General Henry White, Chairman, etc., etc.:—The undersigned, on behalf of the sub-Committee appointed by the General Committee representing the several Military Divisions of the St[ate], to make arrangements for the presentation of the State colors to his Excellency Governor Curtin, on the Fourth of July, next, beg leave respectfully to report, that the arrangements have been, as far as practicable, matured, and in making them the Committee have endeavored to conform to the views of the General Committee, as expressed in their proceedings on the 12th ult. They are as follows, viz.:—

1. The Color Bearers and Color Guards will be transported free of charge on the different railroads. On their arrival in this city they will report to this committee at the City Armory, Broad street, near Race, where the colors will be deposited, and the Guard relieved by a proper detail. The committee will also be prepared to assign to the Color Bearers and Guards from the interior comfortable quarters during their stay in the city.

2. On the morning of the Fourth a procession will be formed under the direction of Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, on Broad street, the right resting on Arch street, at such hour as he may designate, in the following order:—

ADVANCE GUARD.
Mounted Policemen.
Band.
Henry Guards, Capt. Spear.
COMMANDING OFFICER AND STAFF.
Mounted Officers not on duty with troops.
Band.
Dismounted Officers not on duty with troops.
Washington Artillery, of Pottsville.
National Light Infantry, of Pottsville.
Ringgold Light Artillery, of Reading.
Logan Guards, of Lewistown, and
Allen Infantry, of Allentown.

These being the first troops to pass through Baltimore on their way to Washington, when that Capital was supposed to be in danger, at the commencement of the Rebellion in 1861.

Regiments and detachments, as follows:—
1. Infantry.
2. Artillery.
3. Cavalry.
MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE AND STAFF.
Invalid Officers in Carriages.
Band.
Colors and Color Guards, excepting those which accompany regiments or detachments.
United States Troops in the vicinity.
United States Marines.
His Excellency GOVERNOR CURTIN and Staff, in Carriages.
SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.
1. Females in ambulances.
2. Band.
3. Males on foot.
Delegation of Firemen in full Equipments, with the Chief Engineer and Assistants as a
GUARD OF HONOR.
PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.
MILITARY ACADEMIES AND SCHOOLS.
Organizations, composed of members who have served in the field during the late war.

5. Officers to take post according to the rank of which they wear the insignia. Officers in citizen's dress to take post on the left of those of the same rank in uniform. Color guards, regiments, and detachments to take part in numerical order in their respective arms of the service. Mounted officers to move in "column of fours." The dismounted officers to move in sections of nine (9). The colors to move three abreast, that is, the color rank of three regiments to move abreast. When there are more than three representatives of a color guard present, they will take post as prescribed in the Revised United States Army Regulations. Regiments and detachments of over nine (9) men to carry their colors with them.

Officers have been selected to command respectively the cavalry, artillery, infantry, and militia, and will be announced in order by the commanding officer.

6. The procession will move at 10 o'clock A. M., *precisely*, over the following

ROUTE:

Down Arch street to Twelfth, down Twelfth street to Chesnut, down Chesnut street to Second, down Second street to Walnut, and up Walnut street to Independence square.

7. On the arrival of the head of the column at this point, a Governor's salute of fifteen guns will be fired in Washington Square by detachments from the 1st, 2d, and 3d Regiments of Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel James Brady.

8. On entering the Square the General-Commanding, the officers not on duty with troops, Major-General Meade and Staff, his Excellency Governor Curtin and Staff, and the Soldiers' Orphans, preceded by a band, will take the advance, and as soon as they are in position on the stand, will be followed by the Color Bearers and Guards, including those of regiments and detachments. The remaining bodies will then enter the Square.

9. The ceremonies in the Square will be as follows, viz.:—

1. Music—Triumphal March. Mendelssohn. Professor Birgfield's Band.
2. Prayer by Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D. D.
3. "The Star Spangled Banner," by the Handel and Haydn Musical Society, who have kindly volunteered their services, accompanied by Birgfield's Band.
4. Presentation of the Colors to Governor Curtin, by Major-General George G. Meade.
5. Reply by his Excellency.
6. Music—Hallelujah—Handel—Professor Birgfield's Band.
7. Thanks to Almighty God for victory and return of peace by Rev. William R. Gries, late Chaplain in the army.
8. "Old Hundred," by the Handel and Haydn Society.
9. Coronation March—Meyerbeer—Professor Birgfield's Band.
10. Benediction, Right Rev. Bishop Simpson.

10. At the close of the ceremonies in the Square, a National Salute will be fired by the Battery in Washington Square, and the Colors will be deposited in Sansom Street Hall, the use of which has been tendered by the proprietors.

11. The invited guests not participating in the procession will assemble in the Chambers of Select and Common Councils at 10 o'clock A. M.

12. Staging in the form of an Amphitheatre will be erected in Independence Square, sufficiently capacious to accommodate about six thousand persons. The committee will be compelled, however, to issue tickets for the various sections, in order to give places to the invited guests, the "Children of the Commonwealth," and the ladies, who have given a father, a husband, a son, or a brother to the cause of the Union.

13. In addition to the invitation, by a Special Committee, to the President of the United States, to the members of his Cabinet, and to Lieutenant-General Grant; by his Excellency, Governor Curtin, to the Governors of States, and the Managers of the various Institutions provided for the Orphans of Soldiers; and by the General Committee to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State, your Committee have invited the following bodies and individuals to be present at the ceremony:—

His Honor the Mayor of the city.
The Presidents and Members of Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia.
All Officers who commanded Brigades, Divisions, or Corps in which Pennsylvania Troops served.
The Officers of the Cooper Shop and Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloons and the Ladies formerly connected therewith.
The Officers of all organizations in the State which raised Regiments or contributed to the filling up of the ranks of the Army during the War.
The Officers and Members of the Society of the Cincinnati.
The Survivors of the War of 1812.
The Officers of the Scott Legion.
The officers and members of the military order of the Loyal Legion.
To the officers of the Navy and of the Marine Corps on duty here.
The officers of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.
The President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, and member of both Houses of the U. S. Congress.
The Judiciary of the State of Pennsylvania.
The Judges of the Eastern and Western Districts of the U. S. District Courts of Pennsylvania.
The Justices of the Supreme Court of the U. S.

The persons included in the above schedule will report at the Common Council chamber, on the morning of the Fourth, at 10 o'clock, when tickets to the stands will be given them.

14. Arrangements have been made with his Honor, Mayor McMichael, for a sufficient detail of police to keep the streets upon which the procession forms, and through which it passes, entirely clear of vehicles of every description; and citizens will positively be required to remain on the sidewalks in order that no obstructions shall be offered to the column.

15. Military organizations throughout the State (including military schools) are cordially invited to participate in the ceremony, and requested to advise the Chairman of the Committee at once, in order that appropriate places may be assigned them.

26. The leaders of bands employed by the Committee will report to the sub-Committee on music at the City Armory, Broad near Race street, on the morning of the Fourth, at 8 o'clock, by whom places in the column will be assigned them.

17. The ceremonies of the day will close with a grand display of Fire Works, under the supervision of Professor Jackson, at Fairmount Park. The exhibition will commence at 8½ o'clock, P. M.

18. Commanding officers of regiments late in the service of the United States, are requested to furnish their color bearers and guards who design participating in the ceremonies, with such credentials as will satisfy the Committee, to whom they report, that they are authorized to receive the colors and entitled to quarters and subsistence.

19. On the evening of the proposed celebration, our citizens are requested to illuminate their dwellings and places of business.

All of which is submitted by

P. C. ELLMAKER,
Chief Committee of Arrangements.

Colonel Charles Albright moved to amend the programme so that the delegation of firemen, to act as a Guard of Honor to the Soldiers' Orphans, should be superseded by a sufficient number of officers attending, to be detailed from all Districts of the State.

Colonel Lyle supported the action of the Committee of Arrangements, stating that the firemen had had a noble record in regard to voluntary aid extended to our volunteers, and that he understood that only firemen who had served in the field, would be detailed as the Guard of Honor.

General Tyndale believed the proper position of soldiers and officers were to guard the flags; and that the firemen should be detailed as the most worthy to guard the ambulances in which they had transported so many thousands of their brave fathers, husbands, and brothers.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Generals Brooke, Davis, Coulter, Albright, and Selfridge were appointed a committee to prepare a list of officers to be invited.

The report of the Sub-Committee of Arrangements was then adopted.

A resolution of thanks to the Pennsylvania Central and other railroad companies for their free transportation of the Color Bearers and Guards was adopted.

The General Committee is still in session at the close of our report.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

[For additional Legal Intelligence see First page.]

Orphans' Court—President Judge Allison and Judge Peirce.—The Court was in session this morning and engaged with the usual Orphans' Court business. The list was not as heavy as usual, and was completed at an early hour. After the completion of the list, the Certiorari List of the Common Pleas was taken up.

Alleged Swindle on Santa Anna.

TWO PARTIES REPRESENT THEMSELVES AS HIS AGENTS FOR THE PURCHASE OF A STEAMSHIP—VESSEL SAID TO BE INTENDED FOR THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC—SHE IS BROUGHT FROM NEW YORK TO ST. THOMAS—SANTA ANNA REPUDIATES THE WHOLE TRANSACTION—ONE OF THE PARTIES REPORTED AS FORMERLY CHIEF OF THE STAFF OF GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE—THEY ARE BOTH ARRESTED, ETC.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—Before Judge Ingraham.—William J. Taylor, managing owner of steamer *Agnes* vs. L. Morton Montgomery and Andrew Canedo. This action promises to develop some extraordinary facts relative Mexican affairs, if the allegations of defendants can be sustained. The facts in the case, as appear from the affidavits annexed and statements of counsel, are as follows:—Mr. Jerome Buck, counsel for plaintiff, applied for and obtained an order of arrest against the defendants on the following affidavit, which was submitted to Judge Ingraham:—

City and County of New York, ss.—William J. Taylor, being duly sworn, says that he is the plaintiff in an action about to be commenced in said Court against L. Morton Montgomery and Andrew Canedo aforesaid. The cause of said action is as follows:—Upon several occasions in the months of March and April, 1866, at the city of New York, the said Montgomery and Canedo deceitfully and falsely represented to deponent that they, the said Montgomery and Canedo, had been duly accredited and appointed the agents of one General D. A. L. de Santa Anna, then residing at the island of St. Thomas, West Indies, to procure and purchase in the United States for and on behalf of said Santa Anna a large steamer, etc., and to deliver the same to said Santa Anna at said island of St. Thomas; and said Montgomery and Canedo further exhibited and gave to deponent a written statement drawn up by themselves of the authorities and powers conferred on them by said Santa Anna, as his agents, which deponent has lost or mislaid, and which deponent alleges was in every respect false and deceitful, and offered with the intent to deceive this deponent. That said Montgomery and Canedo deceitfully represented to deponent that, under the authority and power possessed by them as aforesaid, they wished to purchase a steamer belonging to him and others called the *Agnes*, which they desired should be taken by him to the island of St. Thomas and delivered there to one Phillips, the resident agent of said Santa Anna, and that then and there said Santa Anna would pay deponent the sum of one hundred thousand dollars in gold. Deponent wholly relying on the false and fraudulent representations made by said Montgomery and Canedo, entered into a written agreement with them, the provisions of which are as follows:—

"This agreement, made and entered into on this 10th day of April, 1866, in the city of New York, by and between William J. Taylor, of Philadelphia, United States, managing owner of the steamer *Agnes*, party of the first part, and Louis M. Montgomery and Andrew H. Canedo, both of the city of New York, agents for and in behalf of D. A. L. de Santa Anna, parties of the second part. Whereas, for the hereinafter named consideration the parties of the first part have sold and do hereby sell the steamer *Agnes*, of Philadelphia, with all her tackle, furniture, etc., to the said parties of the second part, for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars in gold, payable on her delivery to G. W. Philips, merchant, in St. Thomas, for the use and benefit of parties of the second part. And it is agreed by the parties of the second part that they will well and truly pay or cause to be paid to the parties of the first part the sum of one hundred thousand dollars in gold on the arrival of said steamer in St. Thomas, or as soon thereafter as the transfer can be made; and in case of default of payment, they, the parties of the second part shall well and truly pay or cause to be paid to the parties of the first part the sum of twenty thousand dollars in gold, in St. Thomas, as damages. And it is further agreed by the parties of the second part that they will pay or cause to be paid to the parties of the first part, for all surplus coal and stores that may remain on said steamer at the time of her transfer in St. Thomas, at the market rates in St. Thomas. And it is further agreed that the parties of the second part shall, in case of the discharge of the crew of said steamer in St. Thomas, pay to the parties of the first part the amount lawfully due said crew upon their discharge, less the amount due to them upon arrival in St. Thomas. That said agreement was duly executed by the parties of the first and second parts, and delivered by said parties of second part to this deponent, party of the first part. That in pursuance of said agreement, and relying upon the said statements and representations of said Montgomery and Carnedo; that they were the authorized agents of said Santa Anna to purchase a vessel for him, deponent furnishing said steamer *Agnes* with the necessary officers, crew, engineers, provisions, coal, and and stores at great expense, to wit, fifteen thousand dollars, and sailed for said island of St. Thomas on the 14th of April, 1866; that on the 24th of April, 1866, the said steamer and deponent arrived at said island, and, in pursuance of the contract aforesaid, made a tender of said steamer to said Phillips for said Santa Anna; the said Phillips tendered the same to said Santa Anna, who declined receiving said vessel, and denied that said Montgomery and Carnedo were ever his agents, nor were they authorized by him or by any person to purchase for him a vessel or anything else in the United States or elsewhere; that thereupon deponent returned with said steamer *Agnes* to the United States, and deponent has since ascertained that this denial of authority is true, and deponent states that the said Montgomery and Canedo were not, and knew they were not, at any time authorized to act on behalf of said Santa Anna, and their representations on that behalf were utterly false, and made by them to deceive deponent. That said deponent, through the false deceitful representations of said Montgomery and Canedo, were induced to lay out and expend the sum of fifteen thousand dollars in furnishing said ship as aforesaid, and in making said voyage to St. Thomas and the return to the United States. The said statements and representations of said Montgomery and Canedo deponent has now discovered to be and alleges to be false in each and every particular, and they were so known to be to said Montgomery and Canedo, and were used and held forth by them solely to deceive deponent and to induce deponent to enter into the agreement aforesaid, and to incur the heavy expenditures hereinbefore mentioned. That by fraudulent and deceitful practices of said Montgomery and Canedo, he had been damaged $20,000, to recover which the action aforesaid is to be brought. And deponent finally says that he is informed and believes that the said Montgomery and Canedo are not residents of this State; that said Montgomery was late an officer in the Confederate army, and Chief of Staff of General Lee, and that Canedo is a resident of Texas.

J. H. TAYLOR.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this — day of June, 1866. THOMAS SADLER, Notary Public.

The defendants, Montgomery and Canedo, have been lodged in Ludlow street jail, bail being set down at $20,000. They claim to have had letters and authorization from Santa Anna.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Stocks are dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 94; Illinois Central 121¼; Michigan Southern, 79¼; New York Central, 98¼; Reading, 109¾; Hudson River, 110½; Canton Company, 58¼; Missouri Sixes, 79; Erie, 61¼; Western Union Telegraph Company, 56¼; United States Coupons, 1881, 110¼; do. 1864, 102¼; do. 1862, 102¼; do. 1865, 102¾; U. S. 6s, 1867, 123; Ten-forties 95¾; Treasury Seven-thirties, 102¾@102¾; Gold, 149¾.

Visit by a Delegation of Philadelphia Firemen.

Yesterday forenoon a delegation from Philadelphia Steam Fire Engine Company No. 18, consisting of Alderman S. P. Jones, Chairman, Major Thorp, John L. Keill, John Harrigan, William J. Irwin, Robert Lynch, Joseph Sloan and James S. Thompson, arrived in Jersey City, and are stopping at Taylor's Hotel. The delegation came on for the purpose of presenting to Liberty Steam Fire Engine Company No. 1 of Jersey City (whose guests they were at the time of their visit last Fall) with an elegant photograph, 51 by 61 inches, and a set of engrossed resolutions. The photograph, which is executed in the highest style of the art, contains the portraits of fifty-one members of the company, who participated in the excursion to Jersey City and Albany last November. The presentation will take place at the house of Engine Company No. 1 this (Friday) evening. Yesterday, the Philadelphians were taken in charge by the Hon. Noah Taylor, foreman; Philo Snow and others, of Liberty Company, who showed them around the city. The delegation came from Albany yesterday, where they had been to present a photograph and resolutions to the McQuade Steam Fire Engine Company.—*N. Y. Daily News.*

ANOTHER LOT OF MORMONS.—The Elm City brought up from New York 465 Mormons and Mormonesses, on their way to Utah, by the Vermont Central and Grand Trunk Railway. They came under the care of "Brother Miles," a special agent, who formed the train in England for the land of golden promise, on the other side of the Rocky Mountains. The majority of them are Welch and English, with the scattering of here and there a Hollander to make up a variety. The sexes are about equally divided, and are mostly young people of hale and hearty constitutions, whose countenances look the picture of health. We are informed by the agent that there are now over 9000 Mormons on the way from the coast of Germany to the Rocky Mountains, and that all the trains are expected to reach Salt Lake City before October.—*New Haven Register.*

ANOTHER EXPRESS ROBBERY.—On Friday morning, about 3 o'clock, the United States Express Messenger's safe on the mail train east from Kansas City, was robbed of $15,000, between Lee's Summit and Pleasant Hill. The circumstances of the robbery, so far as they are known, were as follows:—After the train leaves Kansas City the messengers usually sleep until they arrive at Warrensburg. The thief, it is supposed, entered the car from the side door, managing in some way to abstract the key from the pocket of the messenger, opened the safe and carried off its entire contents, amounting to $15,000. When the train arrived at Pleasant Hill the robbery was discovered.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY.—The section of politics, legislation, and finance in the French Academy has been suppressed, and its members have been distributed among the other sections.

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A CLASSICAL FEUILLETON.

THE LAURA OF PETRARCH.

Petrarch belongs as much, perhaps, to France as he does to Italy. To Italy, indeed, he owes his birth, his blood, his language—a language, too, which might appear to have been made quite expressly for the sonneteering poetry of which he is the model. He also owes to her the earliest recognition of this poetry, through the ponderous commentaries which were written to illustrate it, at a period when Italy gave the tone to the rest of Europe. For with the Italians the critic takes the form of the commentator. Nor, as might appear, is there the least incongruity between the levity of the sonnet and the gravity of the commentary; for a country where the mind is of a feminine or boyish cast is, on the contrary, the natural scene as well for pedagogues as priests. But Petrarch also owed to Italy, or to her frantic factions—as Dante did before him—his expulsion to a foreign land,—not indeed in his own person, but in childhood with his parents.

This early exile of Petrarch was to the neighboring south of France. To this congenially sunny land he was likewise much indebted. It placed him at the distance which lent enchantment to his native country,—which left in view the halo of her historic glories, without dragging through the mire of her corruptions, filth, and factions. It supplied him a purer atmosphere in that Vale of Vancluse, which has probably contributed to their united immortality. It had provided him with the Troubadours, whose day of fame was then departing, but who had left him rich materials in those ever-varying terms of tender sentiment and sprightly fancy by which, as in the magical effects of the kaleidoscope, he was enabled to transmit us a summary image of that curious epoch. For this is the true nature of the sonnets by Petrarch, as will be made appear before the conclusion of this notice.

But beyond all the contributions of France to the fame of Petrarch was the subject and the soul of those sonnets—the immortal Laura. It is singular, however, that a lady then so prominent, and who was made so famous already with her contemporaries, should have left no certain trace of her fleshly existence; that her family, her place of residence, the date of her death and birth, the condition of her, the occasion of her love, should all—and all alike—remain in doubt to the present day, after over two centuries of disputation on the subject.

Some will have it that her birthplace was the town of Avignon, then the residence of the Papacy, which had, like Petrarch, to fly the factions. Other writers will have the spot to be a suburb of the city, which ought to be considered a distinction without a difference. With still others the favored locality was Vancluse, which is situated at a distance of several miles from Avignon. No less fluctuant is the place of the first meeting of the lovers. The most prevalent account says a church at Avignon, the Church of St. Claire, which was attached to a convent, a circumstance which would have added poetry to the incident. Other commentators place the scene in the lady's own house, or rather, out at the window—the *quella fenestra* of the sonnets. Still others transport it to the Vale of Vancluse; and there again, as she sat beneath the shade of a tree, or otherwise, as she was laving her hands in a brook. So with some of these historians the *time* was Good Friday, and at the early mass, or close to the house; while, of course, with those who sought the shade or brook it must have been noon; and others vary it to the sweeter evening hour of vespers in the church of Avignon, but still different from the St. Claire. Again, the *age* of the lady at the time was either thirteen—*un tenero fiore*, as the poet himself described her—or else seventeen, or else twenty-four; while by some of these accounts she remained all her life a maiden, and according to others was the married mother of eleven children. Even her *death* is represented as having been by the great plague which at the time invaded Europe from the East, like the later cholera; while other writers will have the malady to have been less vulgar, or the interesting and endemic pestilence of consumption.

But of all these dubitations about the death and life of Laura, her age, her state, her dwelling-place, and other concrete circumstances, and of which we shall supply the true explanation, the most strange seems the uncertainty respecting the family. Petrarch himself used to chant it as noble. Proceeding, perhaps, on this intimation, the earlier traditions identified the family with that of the Counts de Chabrieres, who were (in English phrase) the lords of the manor of Vancluse, and to one of whom Laura would be either a wife or daughter. This alternative of mere affinity would thus leave room for another claimant. Such accordingly appeared in the family of De Sade, which at that time held the principal magistracy of Avignon, but even so would have a taint of the burgher in its nobility. However, France was not a country where a claim to the inheritance of any sort of glory would be left unasserted, any more than would elsewhere the pretensions to gold or lands; and so the De Sade family has found a modern champion, who has been the main occasion of most of the subsequent controversy.

But this trait of French manners is itself worth explanation, more especially as even still it is of weekly occurrence. Nothing is more frequent in the French newspapers and courts of justice than so-called reclamations for alleged wrong and injury to the repute of ancestors, who may be dead for generations, and yet are they supposed to react upon the living. The dispute about the Montmorency title is a present sample, but a sample of a sentiment observed no less in the lowest condition. There are few publications of national history or memoirs that do not bring upon the author a cloud of such remonstrances in private when not public. In short, the Paris correspondents of the London newspapers are constantly amusing our English common sense with reports of these frivolities by the fantastic Gauls. But they would better serve their readers by endeavoring to explain them. If the French demanded "damages," conduct doubtless would be found quite simple, and perhaps none the less so for the frivolity of the grounds. But to accept the mere correction of a fact or of an epithet as the sole satisfaction for an injury to property, and the property of men only dead, appears a tissue of absurdity. Yet this appearance or estimate is but an idiosyncrasy, the same in nature as the French, although quite opposite in the direction.

With the French the best of property, or what is vulgarly called their glory, is the esteem of society for themselves and their connections. This is known in a more humble and familiar form in the Irish, who bewail a loss of "character" as spreading infamy through the whole family. An English person of the same condition, who complained of having lost his character, would be supposed to mean a piece of paper from his last employer; and would probably be never, by the loss of even the real one, understood by either others or himself to have hurt his relatives. This fairy currency of the Celts has nothing solid, nothing sterling, for the grasp which Dr. Knox describes as "spatular-fingered." The Italians are more sensitive to this social influence, though only to the narrow sphere of family society. Thus "Iago," who has slim respect for virtue or for women, is made by Shakespeare to resent fiercely the infidelity of his wife. But the great British poet made a naturally Celtic blunder in extending the sense of injury from the domestic to the social order:—

> "But he who filches from me my *good name*,
> Takes from me that which not enriches him,
> But leaves me poor indeed."

The point of aggravation would be worthy of the greatest jurist. But the position which it illustrates, to be true of the Italian character, should have been limited to the good name which is dispensed by the family circle. The poet accordingly has elsewhere, with a nicer inspiration, drawn "Iago" as sneering at "the bubble *reputation*." He here meant reputation proper—the military, public, social.

The same principle is at this moment witnessed in real life, and in a form which presses it on the attention of this country, whose roaming sons and daughters are bagged like game by the Italian brigands. But what, then, is the cause of this brigandage of Italy? Defective civilization, barbarism, replies the Englishman. But how can this well be in the great mother of civilization, and in the region of the country which has been its oldest and most famous seat? Then, again, there are other countries indisputably barbarous—for instance, Turkey and Persia—and which yet have no brigandage. Moreover, as a matter of direct observation, the people of Italy and the brigands themselves are apparently, in manners, in courtesy, and chivalry, superior to the corresponding classes of our own people. And, in fine, throughout the ages of their proudest civilization Rome and Italy bore the brigands much the same as at this hour. They were as old as Romulus and Remus, with their dens of robbers. They were continued in the gangs that followed Claudius and Catiline, and every other reprobate of family in the republic. They were erected into public bodies in the petty States of the middle ages, and dignified into the factious and hireling soldiers of those times. Why, Petrarch himself, when sent by one of the Popes on a diplomatic mission to the Court of Naples, had, through "fear of the brigands," to travel by sea, though this was scarcely less a terror to him, from the delicacy of his nerves. The brigands, then, are no production of barbarism or of civilization, but of something independent alike of both in the Italian race.

This national peculiarity is the family spirit, the conception of society in its primitive and family stage, which recognizes but the ties of blood, and the rule of despotism, and is sensible of no collateral connection beyond the tribe. It is, in fact, the *esprit de tribe*, to which Napoleon I used to attribute all his failures to unite the Italians. And if they seem at present to have largely overcome it, it is that the new kingdom is maintained as it was formed, not by Italians, but by Gauls on both sides of the Alps. Beneath this artificial creation, which is borne passively, the true Italian spirit lives and lurks in the family sphere; and when it tries to work in it, must take the shape which is known as brigandage. The brigands are accordingly the best of husbands, sons, or fathers, and carefully transmit the fruits of their lawless industry to their families.

They are also loyal to death to their public fathers, lay and spiritual; to Francis II; and especially the Holy Father. The sanction of these authorities is naturally to the brigands the supreme criterion of all morality, right, and policy, precisely as the orders of a parent are to his children. It is notoriously so with the primitive Chinese empire, where accordingly we find the brigandage still more chronic than in Italy, notwithstanding the politeness and civility of the people. The brigands, then, are really not like criminals of other countries, and ought rather to be punished as prisoners of war. Nor is this the only contrast, perhaps, to their advantage. Thus the brigand dreads the priest as the English culprit dreads the prison. But which is therein the more spiritual and therefore civilized being? The point may be resolved by geographical measurement. The prison, though at the antipodes, must still remain upon the earth. The penal sanction of the priest and Pope lies in space and time somewhere beyond it, and so supposes a longer reach of mental feeling to receive its influence. The grand distinction of the human species from the lower animals, says Cicero, is that the latter never see beyond the present and the physical, while man is capable, through reason, of ranging back and forth into the abstract realms of the past and the future.

Now this is just the range that takes the name of the *social* spirit, as contrasted with the *personal*, and even with the *family* purview; and which was noted in the French as producing that quaint solicitude about preserving the inheritance from the past, augmenting it by personal glory, and transmitting it to their posterity.

So the glory shed by Petrarch upon his mystic history could not well, in such a country, have been left to lapse or escheat, for want of a pretender in the lineage of the lady. This pretender appeared accordingly in the Abbe de Sade, who wrote about a century ago a life of Petrarch, and took the occasion, or rather made it, to claim the honor for his progenitors. He maintained that Petrarch's love could be no other than Laura de Sade, a lady who was certainly in existence at the time and place, and was (as before noted) married and the mother of eleven children. But other Frenchmen, perhaps, envying the rich inheritance to the Abbe, soon arose to call in question his pretensions, and now reject them. And, to say truth, a number of the avowed circumstances of this lady do not at all consort with the descriptive intimations which Petrarch himself has scattered sparingly throughout the sonnets. This, however, was the least unplausible assertion of her real existence.

The only other serious indication was the following:—In a MS. copy of his favorite "Virgil," still shown at the Ambrosian library of Milan, there is a marginal note supposed to be by Petrarch; and which mentions, among other things relating to Laura, that she was buried in a church, which is named, at Avignon. By the aid of this direction, and after long search, the tomb was thought to have been found in 1533; and the Abbe insisted that this belonged to his kinswoman. Nothing was, however, found to solve the great enigma. There was a flag engraven with a coat of arms, surmounted with a rose; under it some bones, with a maxiliary in its integrity; and close by them a leaden flask which contained a piece of parchment folded and sealed with green wax, and a bronze medal representing a female in the attitude of covering her bosom, and encircled with the letters M. L. M. J., which were interpreted *Madonna Laura Morte Jacob*, or, "Here lies Madame (or Lady) Laura in death." The parchment further bore a sonnet, signed "Petrarca," but which is judged completely unworthy of the poet. So that the whole thing seems, like the rest, a fabrication.

However, such was the avidity in France for all assurance, that King Francis I, the generous patron of nascent letters, made a visit to Avignon to see the newly discovered tomb; directed that a mausoleum should be erected to Laura, and composed himself an epitaph in very tolerable French verse. But the monument was never raised, and even the relics of the old tomb, with the church that contained them, was swept away by the Revolution.

What then is the conclusion, from this series of failures to invest the famous lady with the flesh and blood of life and history? It must be to regard her, with Voltaire, as a mere myth. But this perspicacious critic did not go far enough. For Laura was no voluntary fancy of the poet, nor, on the other hand, an ideal reflection of his own sentiments; one or both of which notions is the meaning of Voltaire. She was a myth in the proper sense of a spontaneous embodiment of attributes external to and impressed upon the poet. Now these were, in the case of Petrarch, the multifarious qualities which had been celebrated in their lady-loves by the French Troubadours; and which were gathered in the focus of his delicate and foreign fancy, through the contrast with his own country, with the unity of personation. So that Laura was the ideal woman of chivalrous love, as the Virgin was the ideal woman of Christian piety and purity.

Thence, accordingly, the other trait above suggested by the poems of Petrarch. These poems, we undertake to say, are not, as thought, a mere collection. They form a single poem, and of life-long composition; an epic, so to speak, of the heart or the feelings. They paint the ever-varying incidents and aspects of a single object, as it played in life or fancy for some twenty or thirty years before the eyes or the imagination of the most interested of observers; and thus embroider on this personal tissue the scattered beauties of the Troubadours. The composition may be patchwork, the design rudely simple, nothing better than the string that holds the pearls of the necklace. But this only consonant to a primary grey. It was the plan of aggregating round a single and central object, which is the star-fish stage alike in animal and all formations.

Nor is it without positive example in the subject. As Homer was the summarist of those Troubadours called the "cylic poets," and Dante the summarist of the "visions" of the monks, and Macpherson the summarist of the Scoto-Irish bards, so Petrarch, in the similar aggregation of his sonnets, was the Homer, the Dante, or even the Macpherson of these cyclic poets or bards called the French Troubadours. The result was an Iliad or an Odyssey of the fair sex, as Dante's "Divine Comedy" was an Odyssey of the human soul; and as the poems of Ossian, which may be called the *Ossianid*, was an Odyssey, or rather Iliad of the aerial world, in which the actors were the shades of heroes and elements of nature; that is to say, the two great agencies of social union and progression.

It is further worth remarking, that in all of these cases the compiler or summarist has been a foreigner to his materials. The instance of Macpherson is familiar to British readers, or at least that even the Irish had the materials. The sources of Dante are no longer in dispute; for it seems now admitted that the monkish "visions" were mostly foreign, and principally from the quarter as in their "Purgatory of St. Patrick." In fine, Homer, it is also now discerned, was no Hellen; but an offspring of the old Achæan or Pelasgic race, and who thus could obtain an objective and aggregative grasp of the scattered lays that celebrated the achievements of their soldier conquerors. So stood Petrarch too, as stated, towards France, towards Laura, and the Troubadours. The contrast of the women who were chanted by the latter with the Italian women is only too notorious; and accordingly the men never talked to them of chivalry. They were themselves too feminine, as was above remarked, to sympathize, and consequently trust in female purity. For it is contrast, and not analogy, that bases sympathy between the sexes. Women never believe in the virtues of each other.

But the Italian view of women, as bearing on the point in question, is furthermore confirmed by examples the most decisive. How, for instance, does Ariosto, in his mock-heroic poem, trust the women which he drew from the romances of the Celtic West? He trusts them, it is familiar, by holding up to ridicule those fantastic virtues and graces of chivalry, and sets all Italy laughing at them—men, women, and even brigands. For with this last Italian power he was a particular favorite, and a frequent intercessor on behalf of the petty princes. The mere title of the "Mad Roland" declares the purport of the poem. And Voltaire's imitation, in his blackguard poem of the "Pucelle," which even his name has been unable to uphold in France, affords a double comment on the contrast in question.

It reappears directly in the attacks of Peter Aretin, of infamous memory, and other Italians, upon Petrarch himself, and these foreign virtues of his Laura. But something more respectable, and no less to the point, is the famous 'Decameron" of Boccaccio, his contemporary. For this celebrated book is also but an aggregation, like the Homeric poems, like Ovid's "Metamorphosis," like Dante's "Divine Comedy," and like the sonnets of Petrarch. It is only that the materials were here stories and in prose, not odes of sentiment or satire, like the relics of the Troubadours. And both the former characters were thoroughly Italian; but no less so than the prose stories was the lax composition. The tales are known to be held together, as indeed the title intimates, but by the number of days which was consumed in the narration. It must be owned, then, that the alleged texture of the sonnets of Petrarch, which revolved upon a single and living object as centre, may pretend a fair claim to composition and purity. The "Decameron" means simply, the stories told for ten days.

But the more immediate question was the manners which these stories, in their Italian raciness, attribute to the women, as contrasted with the portraiture of Laura in the sonnets. But it is known that the principal condiment of the stories consists in the licentious intrigues of monks and women, and which are told in a language still more indecent. The English reader may form some notion of it from the English versification of them known as the "Canterbury Tales" of Chaucer.

Nor does this Norman Frenchman at all aggravate the language, as has been imputed, to meet a coarser national palate. All the secrecies of sex are laid as bare as in Boccaccio. And how brazen was this bareness may be judged of at a decent distance by viewing the third-hand efforts of Pope and Dryden to drape Chaucer. As to Boccaccio, there is but one of his "hundred tales of love" which he devotes to recognition of female purity or other virtues. It is the tale of "Griseleides," which closes the collection, and has identified his name with purity and tenderness throughout the world.

But for this very reason of position and pathos, it was probably much rather an effort of art than nature. This art was well adverted to by Petrarch himself, who admired so much this tale as to have made a Latin version of it, and committed it to memory for narration to his foreign friends. In a letter to Boccaccio, in which he speaks evasively, and with affected or real deference, of the bulk of the "Decameron," he dwells rapturously on the concluding tale of "Griseleides," the model of female portraiture, and of prose composition. And then he compliments him on the *art of placing it the last*, where a poet, an orator, and he might add a disputant, should always range the most effective part of their productions.

This was, probably enough, not intended by Petrarch as a delicate rebuke of the loose morals of the book; or as a hint that he discovered the purpose of the author to suspend a screen of art which shame-faced readers might draw behind them. He probably had not been weaned sufficiently of Italian nature to feel that there was any such necessity in the case. For he speaks of the stories as genuinely Italian. But whatever was his conscious purpose, the effect of his commendation of the story of Griseleides, and its position in the "Decameron," is to confirm that suspicion that in Boccaccio both were art. And even were it otherwise, the tale would still be but that exception, which, as the adage says, confirms by its contrast the rule.

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WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.
There has been added to this popular House, since last season, the entire Ocean House property, giving an ocean front of over 1200 feet, and over 300 rooms fronting and in full view of the sea.
A perfect system of sewerage and drainage has been completed, a feature possessed by few hotels outside of large cities.
The appointments of the House throughout have received a most careful supervision, suggested by the experience of past seasons. For apartments, address
J. F. CAKE,
Congress Hall.
Hassler's Brass and String Band. 52)

THE PIER HOUSE.
PORT PENN DELAWARE.
JONATHAN DRAPER, Proprietor.
The Proprietor having purchased this well-known house, is now prepared to receive boarders at $8 00 per week.
The lovers of good gunning and fishing can here fully enjoy that luxury.
Excellent bathing, and a magnificent beach extending for miles. 5 26 1m

THE TAMMANY HOUSE,
NORTH CAROLINA AVENUE,
NEAR THE DEPOT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his former patrons and the public, that the above house is now open where he will be happy to receive all who may favor him with a call.
In connection with the Hotel, he has opened a FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM.
ELIAS CLEAVER,
6 14 1m PROPRIETOR.

KENTUCKY HOUSE, KENTUCKY AVENUE, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. Having one of the finest locations on the Island and being nearest to the best bathing on the beach, it offers superior inducements to visitors to Atlantic City.
6 14 6trp FRANCIS QUIGLEY, Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious and elegant establishment will open for the reception of guests on or before the 25th day of June, 1866.
6 15 mw2m BARCLAY LEEDS, Proprietor.

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 419 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 221

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 2§

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,
OF THE
Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE,
No. 704 ARCH STREET.
The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros'. Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No. 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.
5 26§ BOWMAN & LEONARD.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK
OF
FINE WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND FANCY AND PLAIN SILVER-WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. [5 26§

RICH JEWELRY
—
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
The new and splendid steamships
PIONEER..............................Captain P. F. Hoxie
TONAWANDA.........................Captain Jacob Teal
Cabin Passage..$15 00
Deck Passage..$8 00
The Steamship
"PIONEER,"
Will commence receiving freight for the above port, at RACE Street Wharf, on THURSDAY, June 14, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Shippers are requested to send bills of lading with their goods.
The State-room accommodations of this steamer are of a superior and commodious character.
Freight taken for Charleston, S. C., and forwarded via Savannah with quick despatch.
No bills of lading signed after vessel leaves the wharf.
S. & J. M. FLANAGAN,
No 420 South DELAWARE Avenue.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM C. HARRIS,
Freight and Passenger Agent,
5 25 tf No. 208 North DELAWARE Avenue.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS..............................$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.......................................$30
THE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No 16 North SIXTH Street.
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [6 5 1mrp
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

PACKING BOXES
Of all kinds and for all use, supplied at short notice. My advantages for making are the best in the city, and *prices lowest*. Call for a list of prices before you buy, at corner of TWELFTH and NOBLE Streets.
Fruit dealers supplied.
5 18 1m ALBERT D. COOKE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. ADELAIDE MERCER, by etc., vs. BERNARD MERCER.
In Divorce. March Term, 1866. No. 60.
To BERNARD MERCER, Respondent:—
Take notice that depositions, on behalf of the libellant in the above case, will be taken before Charles N. Mann, Esq., Examiner, at his office, northwest corner of Fifth and Green streets, on THURSDAY July 12, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., when and where you may attend if you think proper.
JOSEPH M. PILE,
6 12 15t Attorney for Libellant.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 4, 1866.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a writ of scire facias will be issued upon the following claim, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless the same is paid within that time to
W. A. SLIVER, Attorney-at-Law,
No. 3 N. SEVENTH Street.

"CITY" TO USE OF LANE SCHOFIELD VS. Franklin Fire Insurance Company. C. P., December T., 1865. No. 28. For paving, $74·43, lot N. E. corner of Twenty-second and Spruce streets, 17 feet front on Spruce by 57 feet 4 inches deep on Twenty-second street.
5 4 13m*

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

UNION OIL STOVES,
A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes ordinary stove furniture may be used.
DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 38 South FIFTH Street.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS,
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

27 GAS COOKING STOVES. 27
THE EAGLE GAS STOVES
Are warranted to
BAKE, BROIL, BOIL, ROAST, TOAST, STEW, HEAT IRONS, ETC., ETC.
NO DUST, DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES,
And are more economical than Wood, Coal, or Oil.
G. W. LOOMIS, Manufacturer's Agent,
5 25 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 UNIVERSAL CLOTHES- 27
WRINGER.
The only Wringer with the Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator. We warrant this Wringer, and no other.
G. W. LOOMIS, Manufacturer's Agent,
5 25 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 THE CELEBRATED 27
DOTY WASHING MACHINE.
For sale at G. W. LOOMIS',
5 25 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 REFRIGERATORS, 27
ICE COOLERS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, CARPET-SWEEPERS, CLOTHES-WRINGERS, ETC., AT
G. W. LOOMIS',
25fmwlm] No. 27 S. SIXTH Street Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE.
I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $225 000, which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A, pages 503-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book E, page 170, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50 000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said Mortgage expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania to Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania as the same is now constructed together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all the buildings standing thereon or procured therefor

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestleworks, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

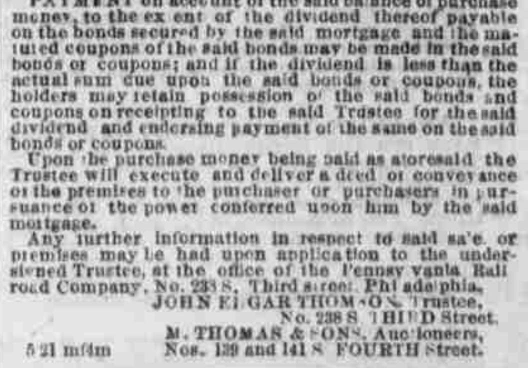
TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.
JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 mfdm Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.


C. F. RUMPP, 4th ST.
C. F. RUMPP, 119 N. 4th St. Philada
Pocket Books,
Portemonnaies,
Cigar Cases,
Portfolios,
Dressing Cases,
Bankers' Cases,
Manufacturer and Importer.
WRITING DESKS, TOILET CASES, NEEDLE BOOKS.
Ladies and Gents' Satchels and Travelling Bags, in all styles.
Needlework made into Satchels, Pocket Books, &c., &c.

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED.
For sale by all Druggists.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
No. 53 South THIRD Street,
Above Chesnut.
Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

SAFE FOR SALE.
A SECOND-HAND
Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe
FOR SALE.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 45 p

FROM CUBA.

Proclamation by the New Captain-General to the People of Cuba—Definitive Withdrawal of the Spanish Fleet from the Pacific.

HAVANA, June 9.—The long looked for proclamation of the new Captain-General did not appear in the newspapers till this morning, though dated the 3d instant. Translated into English, it reads as follows:—

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE EVER FAITHFUL ISLAND OF CUBA:—

To govern is to direct by promoting good and persistently repressing evil; it is to make right a reality, and to administer justice to all; to sacrifice all doubtful interests to the common weal; to pass through the present, paying a due respect to the past, and providing for the future; to progress while we preserve and maintain what our advances teach are worth keeping; to administer public affairs by drawing our inspiration from our majestic traditions, but with our hand on our breast to feel the palpitation of the present time and learn the necessities of the future as evinced by these. In fine, it is to advance with forethought, tact, prudence, and energy. Although this undertaking is arduous, I hasten to confess that it is less difficult in the Island of Cuba than in other regions.

In this beautiful, rich, and important possession of the Spanish crown, enjoying so many privileges from the hand of Providence, there prevails so general a spirit of nobility, of culture, and of wide-spread intelligence; so practical an idea of the real interests of all; so lively a sentiment of the absolute necessity of order, without which all progress becomes impossible; and so many signal proofs have been given under very trying circumstances, of the intelligence and practical wisdom, as well as love for the great principles upon which the origin and destiny of our nationality rest in history; that, however weighty and transcendent the questions may be that Government has to resolve, there is no reason to fear that any of them will be too much for the rectitude of her Majesty's representative, if a freedom from all narrow-mindedness and from all base passion, and a calm impartial, and true judgment can be made to accord with the real necessities of [illegible] class that exerts a well-founded and legitimate influence in the country.

Such are my convictions. In the discharge of my trust I wish that all my actions may be judged accordingly. I entertain a firm hope that with your frank and loyal co-operation I shall be able to fulfil my public duties to her Majesty, to the country, and to my conscience, by forwarding the plans of her Majesty's Government, and being at the same time the faithful interpreter, above all, of the generous and lofty judgment as well as maternal sentiments of our august soverign towards yourselves, whose peace well being, and prosperity are and shall be the constant desire of your superior Governor.

FRANCISCO LURSUNDI.

HAVANA, June 3, 1866.

THE SPANISH PACIFIC FLEET.

The *Official Gazette* of this city, dated the 5th inst., contains the following despatch:—

"Her Majesty's squadron, having chastised the insults offered to the Spanish flag by the republics of Chili and Peru, which was the cause of the bombardment of Valparaiso and the glorious combat at Callao, has been withdrawn from the Pacific, and the Supreme Government has directed the forces to proceed to a rendezvous, where the Admiral will receive further instructions.

"MIGUEL VERDEGUER MESTRE, Secretary."

THE FENIANS.

Address of President Roberts to the Irish-Republican Army—The Fenian Forces Recalled.

HEADQUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, NO. 706 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, June 13.—To the officers and Soldiers of the Irish Republican Army.—Soldiers:—In view of the unexpected and repressive measures of the United States Executive at Washington to crush the co-operative movement for the liberation of Ireland, I recommend that you return to your respective homes until such time as a fresh campaign can be inaugurated, at a not far distant day. Although the campaign just closed has not carried the banner of your native land to the capital of the British Provinces in North America, it has demonstrated to mankind that you had the bravery, patriotism, and skill to accomplish it. You have been victors on every field that your hereditary enemies dare contest. You have proved yourselves good citizens and brave soldiers, and are disappointed in your full expectations, not through any efforts of English armed minions, but because the administration of a great free country chose to exercise to its fullest limits, and even beyond it, the odious and tyrannic provisions of an obsolete law, so as to display its magnanimity to a semi-hostile nation, at an expense of your rights as loyal citizens and the high prerogatives and pride of the greatest nation on earth. However, your efforts are not without great and important results, which can scarcely be estimated at present. History, however, will record them as the highest proof of patriotism ever exhibited by an exiled race, and as the commencement of a struggle which is certain to end in the complete and absolute independence of Ireland.

Retire, then, brothers, to your homes, carrying with you the respect and admiration of all true worshippers of patriotism and liberty. Set to work to reorganize on a more thorough and extensive basis. Spend your days at your respective callings, and your evenings in preparation. We must avoid, in the future, the publicity which our proceedings have received in the past, and when next we move it will be with an organized power that England's greatest strength cannot withstand.

I have hopes, too, that the voice of this great American nation will be raised in protest against the servility displayed by some of their servants. Already it is heard in rebuke, through the representatives in Congress, the guardians of their honor and their liberties.

I desire that you accept of no offers of transportation from officials who deprived you of the very food, in some cases, which was necessary to supply your pressing wants, and who couple their offers of a free passage with conditions which to accept would cast a stain upon your patriotism as Irishmen and as free citizens, who are bound to sympathize with every struggling nationality.

I remain, brothers, your devoted friend, in the cause of Ireland, WILLIAM R. ROBERTS,
President of the Fenian Brotherhood.

GROCERIES.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 10 6m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

SUCCESSFUL TESTS.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.
GREAT FIRE IN CHARLESTON, S. C.
GREAT FIRE IN WADDINGTON.
GREAT FIRE IN CANADA.

MARVIN'S SAFES.
IN EVERY INSTANCE SAVED
ALL THEIR CONTENTS.

MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 Chesnut Street, (Masonic Hall).
No. 265 Broadway, New York.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,
SECOND-HAND SAFES; HOUSE SAFES.
SAFES EXCHANGED. 5 6 2mrp

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimney from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 310

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D. Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 1 9t

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle: $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1008 Walter street.
R. G. Marsh, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 377 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 89 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Busleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets.
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

Sir:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure.

Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION.

Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, and particularly when Impotence or Genital Debility with Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package, Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the Organs and, with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.

And you will receive them by return of mail post paid, and free from observation. 6 11 §

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM G. PERRY,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
HAS REMOVED FROM
S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND RACE,
TO [5 25 fmwlm
No. 728 ARCH STREET.

FINE STATIONERY, OF THE BEST Quality.
W. G. PERRY,
Stationer,
No. 728 ARCH Street,
Philadelphia.

ARNOLD'S INK, FABER'S PENCILS, AND Gillott's Steel Pens, all genuine, sold by
W. G. PERRY,
Stationer,
No. 728 ARCH Street,
Philadelphia.

BLANK BOOKS IN LARGE VARIETY, of my own manufacture,
SELLING AT LOWEST CASH RATES.
W. G. PERRY,
No. 728 ARCH Street,
Philadelphia.

ENVELOPES, LETTER, CAP, AND BILL Paper,
AT LOW CASH PRICES.
W. G. PERRY,
Stationer,
No. 728 ARCH Street,
Philadelphia.

GOLD PENS, NATIONAL BANK PENS, Perry's fine Steel Pens, Etc.
W. G. PERRY,
Stationer,
No. 728 ARCH Street,
5 25 fmwlm Philadelphia.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S NEW STORE, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.—We respectfully call the attention of our friends and the public generally of our removal to our new and handsome Warerooms, GIRARD ROW, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street, where we have constantly on hand a large stock of our superior and highly finished Square and Grand Pianos.

Our instruments have been awarded the highest premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country, with numerous testimonials from the first-class artists in America and Europe.

They are now the leading Pianos, and are sold to all parts of the world.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class Piano at greatly reduced rates should not fail to give us a call.

Pianos to rent. Tuning and moving promptly attended to.
SCHOMACKER & CO.,
5 23 1m No 1103 CHESNUT Street

DENTISTRY.

THOUSANDS OF TEETH EXTRACTED without pain.—Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Reversible Self-adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler, for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered. 5 21 6m Dr. C. L. MUNNS, No. 731 SPRUCE street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.
Samuel R. Shipley,
Jeremiah Hacker,
Joshua H. Morris,
Richard Wood,
Richard Cadbury,
Henry Haines,
T. Wistar Brown,
William C. Longstreth,
Charles F. Coffin.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 7 28§
OFFICE No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$95,000·00
120,000	" 6 " " '81	128,100·00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,565·
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250·
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580·0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250·00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700·0
$1,038,850	Par. Market value	$996,560 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,511·44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies $133. Estimated value	2,910 0
	Cash in Banks $55,956 89 Cash in Drawer 678·48	56,635 37
		$1,253,630·18

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George C. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
Robert Burton,
John D. Taylor,
Samuel E. Stokes,
J. F. Peniston,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvain,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 1§

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 1 3 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308·81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
Edward C. Dale,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Peter McCall.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 t123

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.
THOMAS CRAVEN,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,
THOS. MACKELLAR,
JOHN SUPPLEE,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,
SILAS YERKES, JR.,
ALFRED S. GILLETT,
N. S. LAWRENCE,
CHARLES I. DUPONT,
HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahoney,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmond Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 4 1§

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
June 13, 1866.

Sealed Proposals for each class separately endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the navy yard at (name the yard)," will be received at this office until the 11th of July next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which hour the opening of the bids will be commenced, for furnishing and delivering at the several navy yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which, with the form of offer and guarantee, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the paymaster nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself according to the forms of offer and guarantee, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned, and particularly notified, that their offers should be made on the printed form prescribed by the Bureau, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.* All offers must be accompanied by the bidder's license, or a certified copy thereof.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope, above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus:—

"Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard)."

"To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C."

The certificate to the guarantors' responsibility must be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered. If any articles are named in the schedules which are not known to be in common and general use, the bidders will ascertain promptly whether such articles can be procured or not, and if they cannot be obtained, the fact must be reported to the Bureau at once, before bids shall be received. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and cartage to the place where used within the Navy Yards respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of the deliveries unless specially authorized by the Department. *In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.*

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government for delivery, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said navy yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans specifications, or samples, and any further descriptions of the articles or explanations they may desire. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the navy yard, and *not to employes*, for description of the article or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing.

Approved sureties in the amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or cancelled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department; and eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the paymaster at the place of delivery within ten days after warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard and others supplied in their place, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered, from time to time as they accrue according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the Post Office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or the paymaster designated, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for the difference between the offer of the defaulting bidder or bidders and that which may be accepted.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

Postage stamps are *not* required on bids forwarded by mail. Revenue stamps *will* be required on the contracts; one five-cent stamp on each *sheet* of paper, and also one five-cent stamp on each *piece* of paper, and also one five-cent stamp to the certificate of the officer certifying to the responsibility of the sureties. These stamps are all to be furnished and cancelled by the contractor.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and lettered as follows:—

Class No. 1, Bricks; No. 2, Stone; No. 2½, Stone; No. 3, Yellow Pine Timber; No. 4, Yellow Pine Lumber; No. 5, Oak and Hardwood; No. 6, White Pine, Spruce, Juniper, and Cypress; No. 7, Lime, Hair, and Plaster; No. 8, Cement; No. 9, Gravel and Sand; No. 9½, Moulding and Firesand and Fireclay; No. 10, Slate; No. 11, Iron, Iron Spikes and Nails; No. 12, Steel; No. 13, Pig Iron; No. 14, Files; No. 15, Paints, Oils, and Glass; No. 16, Ship Chandlery; No. 17, Hardware; No. 18, Stationery; No. 19, Firewood; No. 20, Hay and Straw; No. 21, Provender; No. 22, Charcoal; No. 23, Belting, Packing, and Hose; No. 24, Sperm and Lubricating Oils; No. 25, Iron Work, Piping, etc.; No. 26, Augers; No. 27, Anthracite Coal; No. 29, Bituminous Cumberland Coal; No. 30, Semi-Bituminous Broad Top Coal (and Pictou at Boston Yard); No. 31, Copper and Composition Nails; No. 32, Machinery and Tools. Class A, for raising wings of Office Building (Portsmouth, N. H.) Class A, extending South Pier (Philadelphia). Class A, repairing Building No. 11 (Norfolk). Class B, repairing Building No. 13 (Norfolk).

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1, Clothing; No. 2, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.; No. 3, Provisions; No. 4, Groceries; No. 5, Dry Goods; No. 6, Bread, &c.; No. 7, Tobacco; No. 8, Coal; No. 9, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.; No. 11, Lumber; No. 12, Firewood; No. 13, Provinder; No. 14, Miscellaneous; No. 15, Hardware; No. 16, Stationery; No. 17, Filling Ice-houses.

The following are the classes, by their numbers and letters, required at the respective Navy Yards and Naval Asylum:—

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Nos. 1, 5, 6, 8, 9½, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, A.
BOSTON, MASS.
Nos. 2, 5, 6, 9, 9½, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30.
NEW YORK.
Nos. 1, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32.
PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 27, 30, 32, A.
NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32.
NORFOLK, VA.
Nos. 3, 5, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, A, B.
PENSACOLA, FLA.
Nos. 1, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 31. 6 15 4t

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAM-TUG.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, June 13, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at SHACKAMAXON Street Wharf, Philadelphia, Penna., on MONDAY, June 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. the United States

STEAM-TUG "MONITOR."

Tonnage 104 6-95 tons; length, 80 5-10 feet; breadth, 18 5-10 feet; depth, 7 7-10 feet.

The tug is now lying at Shackamaxon street wharf, where she can be examined.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEO. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
[6 13 10t] HENRY BOWMAN,
Brevet Maj. and Assist. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS, UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE DIFFERENT NAVY YARDS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
WASHINGTON, June 4, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, to furnish MATERIALS for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M., of the 2d day of July next; at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed "Proposals for Materials, etc., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective navy yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each navy yard and the Purchasing Paymaster of each section will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yard, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—

No. 1. Flax Canvas Twine.
No. 2. Cotton Canvas and Twine.
No. 3. Iron and Steel.
No. 4. Tin and Zinc.
No. 5. Sperm Oil.
No. 6. Paints and Oils.
No. 10. Leather.
No. 11. Gum Hose.
No. 12. Lignum vitæ.
No. 13. Lanterns.
No. 14. Ox Hides.
No. 16. Ash and Beech Plank.
No. 18. Tallow.
No. 20. Brushes.
No. 22. Stationery.
No. 23. Hardware.
No. 24. Ship Chandlery.
No. 31. Whale Oil, etc.
No. 32. Galley Iron.
No. 33. Pig Iron.
No. 34. Chain Iron.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective navy yards:—

KITTERY.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 12, 16, 24.
CHARLESTOWN.—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 14, 16, 18, 23, 24, 31.
BROOKLYN.—1, 2, 3, 8, 10, 16, 23, 24.
PHILADELPHIA.—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 13, 20, 22, 23, 24, 31. [6 1 f4t
WASHINGTON.—1, 2, 4, 6, 11, 16, 23, 32, 33, 34.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1866.

The offers received under the advertisement of May 3 being considered less than the real value of the material, were not accepted, and Sealed Proposals are again invited until THURSDAY, June 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of 843,000 feet of Government Lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz.:—

18,000 feet 1½-inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2-inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2½-inch Oak.
129,000 feet 3-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 3½-inch Oak.
78,000 feet 4-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 5-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 2-inch Hickory.
6,500 feet 3-inch Hickory.
14,600 feet 4-inch Hickory.
39,000 feet 1½-inch Ash.
74,000 feet 2-inch Ash.
36,000 feet 3-inch Ash.
90,000 feet 4-inch Ash.
20,000 feet 5-inch Ash.
8,500 feet ¾-inch Pine.
34,800 feet ⅞-inch Pine.
37,000 feet 1-inch Pine.
25,000 feet ⅝-inch Poplar.
13,000 feet 1-inch Poplar.

The attention of wagon and carriage-makers is called to this sale, as the above is a very superior lot of well-seasoned Lumber, suitable for manufacturing purposes. It can be seen by applying to Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. TOMPKINS, Quartermaster in charge at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol.

Bids will be received for the purchase of ten thousand feet and upwards. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all the bids should they be considered too low.

Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bid and prior to the delivery of the Lumber, which must be removed within fifteen days after the proposal is accepted.

Proposals should be signed by the bidder's full name, and give his post-office address, plainly indorsed, "Proposals for the Purchase of Lumber," and directed to

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen., and Chief Quartermaster,
6 1 17t Depot of Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL MILITARY ASYLUM.—The Managers of the National Asylum for discharged volunteer soldiers, authorized by Act of Congress, approved March 21, 1866, ask proposals for sites for Asylums by donation or sale. The premises must be situate in one of the loyal States, contain at least 200 acres of land and be in a healthy location, and easy of access by railroad or otherwise. It is the purpose of the managers to erect, without delay, extensive and permanent buildings for said Asylums, and its establishment will be largely advantageous to any section or railroad in the vicinity of its location.

Plans, specifications, and estimates for Asylum buildings, including detached cottages, are also asked for the approval of the Board. Liberal compensation will be given for the successful plan.

Proposals, plans, specifications and estimates—the first named to be in writing, containing plot and description of grounds and terms and conditions of transfer—must be sent to Major-General B. F. BUTLER, at Lowell, Mass., on or before the 20th day of June, 1866. BENJ F. BUTLER,
President Board of Managers.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, Secretary.

Papers entitled to publish the laws of the United States are respectfully requested to publish this three (3) weeks prior to the 20th of June, 1866, and send their bill, with copy of notice, as above directed. 5 31 18t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 19 STATE STREET, NEW YORK CITY,
June 9, 1866.

In pursuance of orders of the War Department, I will sell at Public Auction, at 10 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of June, 1866, at the Depot Camp, Trenton, New Jersey, a quantity of Quartermaster's Stores and Camp and Garrison Equipage, no longer required, as follows, viz:—

Horses,
Army Wagons,
Spring Wagons,
Office Desks,
Tables,
Chairs,
Stoves,
Stove Pipe,
Ranges,
Leather Water Buckets,
Wooden Pails,
Carpenters' Tools,
Spades,
Shovels,
Coal Hods,
Harness,
Axes,
Hatchets,
Whitewash Brushes,
Iron Bedsteads,
Benches,
Paulins,
Office Chairs,
Cases of Pigeon Holes,
Fairbanks' Scales,
Mess Tables,
Office Tables,
Trucks,
Grain Bags, etc. etc.,
Caps,
Trowsers,
Coats,
Blouses,
and other articles.

Also, 39 Cords of Hard Wood, and 9382 feet of Seasoned Lumber, in good order.

The articles are in large quantities, and of many varieties. Most of them are serviceable.

Terms of Sale—Cash, on rendition of accounts.

For particular information in regard to the nature and kind of materials and articles, and their situation and condition, application should be made to Mr. Henry T. Holcomb, Agent at the Quartermaster's Office, in Trenton, or to the undersigned.

The Government reserves the right of declining all bids considered unfair, or disadvantageous.

By order of
Brev Maj.-Gen. STUART VAN VLIET,
Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.
R. E. MORGAN,
6 11 8t Brevet Major and A Q M.

RNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE STORES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, June

Will be sold at Public Auction at the States Government Warehouse, HANOVER Street and DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, June 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of Quartermaster's Stores, consisting in part as follows:—

120 CORDS OAK AND PINE WOOD.

One and two horse Ambulances,
Benches,
Fireboards,
Wheelbarrows,
Stove Boxes,
Water Buckets,
Boards,
Venetian Blinds,
Brackets,
Crowbars,
Brushes, assorted,
Basins for stools,
Chairs,
Closets,
Cylinders,
Cauldrons,
Canteens,
Tin Cups,
Chimney Crocks,
Oil Cans,
Carboys,
Chests,
Cocks, assorted,
Soil Containers,
One-horse Carts,
Clamps, assorted,
Drawers,
Dressers,
Doors,
Stovepipe,
Dampers,
Desks,
Stovepipe Elbows,
Felting,
Files, assorted,
Grates,
Wagon and Ambulance Harness,
Screw Drivers,
Coal Hods,
Cases of Pigeon Holes,
Gum Hose,
Hoes, assorted;
Hammers, assorted,
Scrap Iron,
Boiler Iron,
Galvanized Iron,
Wrought Iron,
Door Knobs,
Putty Knives,
Ladders,
Litters,
Locks, assorted,
Levers,
Coffee Mills,
Pincers, assorted,
Glue Pots,
Stovepipe,
Paint Pots,
Hose Reels,
Stovepipe Rests,
Clothes Racks,
Rasps, assorted,
Rakes, assorted,
Wagon and Riding Saddles,
Heating Stoves,
Stools,
Shelves,
Scrapers,
Bed Rests,
Coal Screens,
Cooking Stoves,
Sinks,
Supports,
Screws,
Shovels, assorted;
Spades,
Sledges,
Shutters,
Stands,
Tables,
Table Tops,
Trucks,
Bath Tubs,
Tongs, assorted,
Valves, assorted,
Army and Express Wagons,
Sash Weights,
Trestles,
Brooms, assorted,
Shoeing Boxes,
Iron Bars,
Barrels,
Wrenches, assorted;
Axes,
Horse Blankets,
Ice Boxes,
Metallic Life Boats,
Copper Bits,
Basins,
Grain Sacks,
Boilers, assorted,
Riding Bridles,
Hose Couplings,
Gas Burners,
Curry Combs,
Halter Chains,
Wagon Covers,
Drums,
Water Casks,
Iron Safes,
Hand Cuffs,
Horse Cards,
Forks, assorted,
Portable Forges,
Furnaces,
Guages, assorted,
Rope Halters,
Fire Hose,
Leather Hose,
Hatchets,
Lumber,
Mallets,
Measures,
Camp Kettles,
Lanterns,
Lath,
Picks and Handles,
Pans, assorted,
Gangway Plank,
Punches, assorted,
Pokers,
Galvanized Pipe,
Steam Pipe,
Gas Pipe,
Pumps, assorted,
Lightning-rod Points,
Copying Press,
Iron Plates,
Lead Pipe,
Rope,
Office Stoves,
Iron Railing,
Spoons, assorted,
Grindstones,
Horse Shoes,
Stocks and Dies,
Sockets,
Caulking Tools,
Tanks,
Dumb Waiters,
Zinc,
Knives and Forks,
Ochre,
Gas Pendants,
Forges,
Plow and Bits,
Gas Fixtures.

And a large lot of miscellaneous stores.

For full particulars, as regards quantity, etc., see catalogues, which may be had on application at this office.

Sale will be continued from day to day, until all the stores are sold.

Sales will be made in quantities to suit purchasers.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEO. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. A.
[6 13 10t] HENRY BOWMAN,
Brevet Maj. and Assist. Quartermaster.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY,

June 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold by Auction, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, the following articles:—

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION.
Lot No. 1. 312 mess chests, assorted from 450 to 1800 lbs.
Lot No. 2. 127 iron water tanks.
Lot No. 3. 15 scuttle butts.
Lot No. 4. 10 harness casks.
Lot No. 5. 20 boat breakers.
Lot No. 6. 36 mess breakers.
Lot No. 7. 34 20-gallon casks.
Lot No. 8. 38 40-gallon casks.
Lot No. 9. 20 100-gallon casks.
Lot No. 10. 1 200 gallon cask.
Lot No. 11. Timber cuttings, etc.
Lot No. 12. White oak knees.
Lot No. 13. Lead dross, 4744 lbs. more or less.
Lot No. 14. 5 boats.
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
Lot No. 15. 7 globe lanterns.
Lot No. 16. 1 ton, more or less, old manilla rope.
Lot No. 17. 8 tons, more or less, hemp and manilla shakings, mixed.
Lot No. 18. 2 tons, more or less, hemp shakings.
Lot No. 19. 1000 lbs., more or less, worn-out bags.
Lot No. 20. 500 lbs., more or less, old parcelling.
Lot No. 21. 8 wood and 8 iron buoys.
Lot No. 22. 800 lbs., more or less, old canvas.
Lot No. 23. 5 tons hemp rope.
Lot No. 24. Blocks, etc.
Lot No. 25. Dead eyes and bull's eyes.
Lot No. 26. Shells and sheaves.
Lot No. 27. Wrought iron (part of galley), 2 tons, more or less.
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
Lot No. 28. 1 cylinder, 10 feet by 41½ inches, 7438 pounds.
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
Lot No. 29. 1 ox cart.
Lot No. 30. 1 one-horse cart.
Lot No. 31. 1 watering-trough.
Lot No. 32. 4 large tin dish-pans, and 1 tin butter-kettle.
Lot No. 33. 1 tin shot-box.
Lot No. 34. 8 iron weights (clock).
Lot No. 35. 1 military coat.
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.
Lot No. 36. 42 deck timepieces.
Lot No. 37. 3 Azimuth compasses.
Lot No. 38. 12 steering compasses (not admiralty).
Lot No. 39. 50 compasses (common).
Lot No. 40. 14 compasses, boat, liquid.
Lot No. 41. 7 compasses, boat, dry.
Lot No. 42. 10 tell-tales.
Lot No. 43. 1 quadrant.
Lot No. 44. 22 spy-glasses (signal).
Lot No. 45. 44 spy-glasses (common).
Lot No. 46. 16 Binocular marine glasses, superior.
Lot No. 47. 5 barometers, Aneroid.
Lot No. 48. 64 thermometers.
Lot No. 49. 4 hydrometers.
Lot No. 50. 380 lbs. hide wheel rope.
Lot No. 51. 19 signal lanterns.
Lot No. 52. 70 side lanterns.
Lot No. 53. 2 Massey's logs.
Lot No. 54. 1 Trowbridge log.
Lot No. 55. 126 American ensigns (all sizes).
Lot No. 56. 30 American jacks (all sizes).
Lot No. 57. 55 narrow pennants.
Lot No. 58. 180 signal flags, repeaters, and pennants.
Lot No. 59. 41 foreign ensigns.
Lot No. 60. 18 foreign pennants.
Lot No. 61. 6 quarantine flags.
Lot No. 62. 21 log slates.
Lot No. 63. 2 penknives.
Lot No. 64. 268 lbs. signal halyards.
Lot No. 65. 5281 lbs. lead and log lines.
Lot No. 66. 74 lbs. white wheel rope.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money must be deposited at the close of the bid on all articles sold for account of Bureaus of Construction, Equipment, Steam Engineering, and Navigation, and twenty per cent. for all articles sold on account of Bureau of Yards and Docks. The remainder to be paid and the goods removed within five days after the sale.

If not so removed, the ten or twenty per cent. will be forfeited to the Government.

Government may suspend the sale of any lot after bidding thereon has commenced.

By order of the Navy Department.
D. LYNCH, Commander, U. S. N.,
Naval Storekeeper.
Navy Yard, Philadelphia, May 31, 1866. 6 2 14t

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
7 14p Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

Pleasant Trip for the Season.—[illegible] the Visiting the "dark and bloody gro[illegible] Many are late war is quite fashiona[illegible] great battle-fields desirous of walking [illegible] oceed to Baltimore, we of Virginia. On the Baltimore and Ohio Rail- can m[illegible]ugh historic fields for many miles. [illegible] first place of interest is the Relay House. Then Sykesville and Ellicott's Mills will attract the attention of all who love magnificently grand scenery. At Fredericktown we will be in the war historic region—the home of Barbara Freitchie and other patriots whose memory will live forever. The limpid Monocacy river is near at hand, and gathers its strength from the mountains near by. Further on we can see the famed South Mountain, where a week may be spent pleasantly and profitably. The battle-fields of Gettysburg, Antietam, and Sharpsburg are of easy access. Travelling on to the Upper Potomac, we have a view of Maryland Heights, Falling Waters, Harper's Ferry, Jefferson's Rock, Winchester, and the luxuriant valley of the Shenandoah. To the north will be found the Cumberland mountains, and other places of note, in Pennsylvania and Maryland. Passing on to Wheeling, we have a panorama of splendid views, and taking steamboat at that place, we move up the Kanawha river, the valley of which abounds with beautiful scenery. In this region will be found the fields upon which the first battles of the war were fought.

SINGULAR SUICIDES.

A Lady Kills Herself With Morphine Because She is Tired of Life—Another Destroys Life for a Whim, Etc.

From the Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal, 13 h inst.

Last night about six o'clock a resident of this city, Mr. Moseley, returned from his work, and found Mrs. Moseley lying on the lounge, who asked him to read to her, which he did, she laughing at several paragraphs. She finally told him to go and eat his supper, which was on the table in another room, remarking "that he would find some of the nicest bread he ever ate," and then throwing her handkerchief over her face, turned over, remarking that "she was tired and sleepy."

Mr. Moseley went on reading, and in a few moments a Mrs. Blood, who lives across the hall in the same block, came in with a white waist which Mrs. Moseley had asked her to "do up" for her as she was washing, and seeing Mr. Moseley, told him that there was Mrs. Moseley's waist, and Mr. Moseley replied that she was asleep, he guessed, but that he would wake her, and stepped to the lounge and lifted the handkerchief from her face, and immediately saw that something was the matter with her, as her eyes were open and turned back.

He immediately went for the physician, who administered the proper antidotes, but without relief to the sufferer. One of the friends on looking about the room discovered the following letter lying open on a stand, with a pencil, several rings, and a thimble lying on it:—

"TUESDAY, P. M.—Dear Husband:—I will write a few words in regard to what I am about to do. I take poison because I tired of living. Tell the public it is not caused by ill treatment, for you have always been very kind to me, I attempted the same thing several years before I was married, but was discovered and saved; and I have always blamed them for not letting die then.

"It is useless for Coroner Didama to make any examination, for this will prove that I killed myself with my eyes open, and in the full enjoyment of my senses, and will also prove what I have always said—that I am not afraid to die. I want you to send my mother all my clothes, and remember 'tis my dying request that you shall always help her as long as you have anything left to divide; give her what you would have given me had I lived.

"I should have done this long since, but for her—it has been my constant study for the past year. Do not mourn for me. I love you both, and do not wish to make you trouble, but I am so tired of life I cannot be happy myself nor make others around me. I shall take fifty-five cents worth of morphine (5·15 P. M.)

"MRS. MARY MOSELEY.

"P. S.—~~Keep me two or three nights~~ certain. Spread my blue veil over my face, not a sheet. It is twenty minutes of six, and I took it five minutes ago. Good-by, darling. Don't forget to help mother.

"LATER.

"I am not sorry nor frightened the least, though I know I am dying. Do what you think best with my rings and trinkets. Remember, I always loved you. Love to friends."

This explained the illness of Mrs. Moseley, and Doctors Searle and Mercer were also called, but the large dose and length of time it had been taken, prevented all efforts to overcome the effects of the poison, and she died at about 11 o'clock last night. Mrs. Moseley was aged about twenty-two or three years, and has been married nearly three years.

She was a woman of excellent qualities, and during yesterday she was engaged in soliciting subscriptions to aid a poor woman in purchasing a sewing-machine, and collected six dollars, which she handed to the woman for whom it was intended. She washed and dressed herself with scrupulous care before taking the fatal potion, and from circumstances must have written the first part of the letter prior to taking the poison, as the two latter portions of the letter were written very poorly, showing that she was under the influence of the drug. Mrs. Moseley was a spiritualist, and believed that she could be present with her husband in spirit as well as in body, and this may have been one of the inducements which led to the sad act.

WANTED TO DIE BECAUSE SHE COULDN'T GO TO A BALL.

A Mrs. Zerringer, who lives on West street, Indianapolis, attempted self-destruction on Friday afternoon, by taking opium. She was married to her present husband some months ago, and it has been a favorite plan with her, whenever the course of her domestic life did not run smooth, to threaten self-destruction. On the day above mentioned she desired to go to a ball, to which her husband quietly remonstrated, urging that he could ill afford to incur the attendant expense.

The rash woman concluded that if she couldn't go to the ball she would, with all convenient haste, go straight out of the world. Putting on her bonnet, she went to a drug store and called for opium, of which she purchased sixty grains. She took the entire quantity in four doses—the last about one o'clock on Saturday morning. Of course, she was soon completely under the influence of the Lethean draught. She was in a comatose state the greater part of Saturday, but at night the prognosis was more favorable, and it was expected she would recover.

The United States Steamer "Wyoming" Strikes a Rock.

From the Providence Journal, 12th.

Mr. James A. Smith, Paymaster's Clerk on the United States steamer *Wyoming*, writes from Foo Chow, March 22, an account of an accident, which befel the vessel on the 17th, in going up the river towards that city. A dense fog had prevailed in the morning, and the vessel was borne from her course by a current. She struck a large rock, and began to leak rapidly. When she arrived at Foo Chow it was found that the hole was ten feet below the water line, amidships on the port side. It was 20 feet long and three feet wide. Eight knees were crushed. It was expected that it would take three weeks to repair the vessel.

—A frame building, which Mr. Reuben Bowles and Mr. Fields, of Murfreesboro, Tenn., had purchased from the Government, fell upon them while they were engaged in tearing it down. Mr. Bowles was killed, and Mr. Fields had a leg fractured by the accident.

CHOLERA.

Another Fatal Case in New York—Vigorous Inspection by the Sanitary Authorities, Etc.

The fact that cholera is lurking about the city, among the crowded tenement-houses and in rear yards, cannot be gainsaid. The unwise and the indiscreet are the victims just now, and the localities where filth, an impure atmosphere, and the tenant-house population most abound, as might have been expected, are those the disease selects for its haunts. The cases that have occurred have been thus far promptly reported to the Board of Health, who have used the best disinfectants known to science wherever they have been able to find any traces of the disease, or any causes that would be likely to aid in producing an epidemic. They do not hope, under existing circumstances, to save the lives of patients, although they furnish physicians whenever they may be needed, without interfering with regular practitioners; but they expect, by taking charge of the premises where the disease manifests itself, the privies into which the dejections have been thrown, and the clothing and bedding that may have been soiled by the patient, and by thoroughly cleansing and purifying them, to arrest the spread of the infection.

They deluge these places with prophylactics, covering the yards with lime, fumigating dwellings with chlorine, and inundating water-closets with a saturated solution of sulphate of iron. Besides this, their inspectors visit every house in the vicinity where cholera is known to have occurred, take the names of those who are suffering from diarrhœa, and, in cases where it is deemed necessary, give such prescriptions as experience has shown to be best for the purpose of preventing the continuance of the disease. The following has been recommended by some distinguished physicians, and may be used, if a doctor cannot be immediately obtained, in serious cases of diarrhœa:—Tincture of Opium, Tincture of Camphor, Tincture of Capsicum, of each 1 dram; Chloroform, half a dram; mix and take half a teaspoonful after every evacuation. This will, in most instances, cure a diarrhœa, but it does not follow that it will cure cholera. The typhoid symptoms which the disease leaves behind it in the system must have other treatment; but much has been gained when these characteristics have been overcome. By the use of the above remedy, until a patient can be seen by a physician, a recovery may occur which would be hopeless if the disease were permitted to go unchecked into a a full or even partial collapse.

FATAL CASE OF CHOLERA IN CHERRY STREET.

The fatal case of cholera reported to the Board of Health was that of Patrick Shea, an Irish emigrant, who came to this city by the steamship *Liverpool* about four weeks ago, and since his arrival has been living with his daughter at No. 51 Cherry street. He was in usual health until after midnight of Tuesday, but at 5 o'clock the next morning was found tottering to the yard, and said that was the seventh time he had been up within an hour or two. At 10 o'clock of Wednesday he was seen by Dr. McGinn, who reported that he then presented the aspects of a patient in cholera. Collapse gradually supervened, with husky voice and a succession of fluids from the surface until 3 P. M., when he was in full collapse. He remained in this condition about six hours, and died at 9 o'clock in the evening.

During the night the precautions against infection from the evacuations were carried out to an extent that would scarcely be necessary in ordinary localities. All the quick lime, chloride of lime and copperas that could be procured at the late hour were used about the premises. The clothing and bedding that had been soiled were immediately saturated with chlorinated soda, and orders were given to boil them for an hour as soon as practicable in water permeated with permanganate of potash. Fifteen barrels of quick-lime and an equal amount of the cheap coal tar and gypsum powders were distributed in the yards and gutters of the five blocks of which No. 51 Cherry street is the centre.

Yesterday morning six inspectors went to work early to procure the names and ages of the sick in the district we have named, the nature of any diarrhœa that may be found, how long it may have been in progress, the number of persons in each family, and the number of families in each house, with a full detail of all their sanitary wants. This is, perhaps, one of the most crowded and filthy districts in the city, and the case that died there Wednesday night one of the most virulent that has yet taken place. A gentleman who saw the case and who has seen cholera in every form, says that "Cholera of this kind would kill 500 persons in ten days, in the Fourth or Seventh Ward, if the disease should assume an epidemic form." The precautions the Health authorities have taken we have no doubt will arrest the disease, but the habits of the population in the neighborhood are such that induce them to fear the worst, though in the words of the homely saying, they hope the best.

THE CHOLERA AT QUARANTINE.

While the disease is thus making inroads upon the population of the city, it seems to be abating its violence, in some degree, at Quarantine. The report of Dr. D. H. Bissell, Deputy Health Officer, under date of June 14, announces "no deaths." Three new cases have been admitted to the Hospital-ship *Falcon*, namely:—Edward Swensen, aged 14, of Sweden; Jacob Ruhen, aged 19, of Prussia; and Hermann Gasser, aged 10, of Austria. There are now 48 persons in the hospital under treatment.—*New York Tribune.*

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—The New Haven Merchants' Exchange was opened on Monday with an address from the President, Hon. Morris Tyler, followed by James Brewster, ex-Governor Dutton, Simeon Baldwin, Esq., President of the New York Merchants' Exchange; Governor Hawley, Hon. David Gallup, Speaker of the House, and other gentlemen. The Exchange numbers 275 members, comprising all the leading merchants.

—A "colored" millionaire, announced as the Duc de Bouton qui Perce, is in Paris. He is the wealthiest of the ex-Emperor Soulouque's ebony courtiers. His fortune is stated to be seven millions; and a splendidly decorated and furnished hotel has been prepared for him in the Avenue de l'Imperatrice.

—Now that the strawberry season has come, it might be useful to know that in Sicily it is the custom to crush the strawberries with white powdered sugar, and to squeeze the juice of an orange or two over them. This makes a most fragrant and agreeable compound, superior to strawberries and cream.

—Colonel Peterson Thweatt, late Comptroller-General of Georgia, has been appointed by Governor Jenkins to distribute the corn recently purchased at St. Louis for the destitute of each county in the State. It is ascertained that there are forty thousand persons in Georgia in need of such relief.

—A party of twenty-four gentlemen in Caldwell county, North Carolina, have just returned from a great squirrel hunt. Half of the number exhibited one thousand three hundred scalps, and the other exhibited nineteen hundred and sixty-six. The largest number killed by one man was eight hundred and twenty-seven.

—Andrew Johnson, Jr., nephew of the President, has been removed from the office of agent of the Penitentiary at Nashville, by the Commissioner of that institution, and J. S. Hall, formerly Colonel of the 37th Indiana Infantry, appointed in his place, with the new title of Warden.

—A bad man, misnamed Goodman, in course of a bar-room row at Owensboro, Ky., on Thursday last, drew his revolver and shot three men. One McAllister was killed instantly; Barksdale was mortally wounded in the breast, and William Brown seriously wounded in the leg.

—The grumbling of the Canadian press at the alleged delay of the United States Government in enforcing the neutrality law, reminds one of the boy who, on being rescued from drowning, growled at the quantity of water he had been obliged to swallow.

—The Connecticut State Prison, at Wethersfield, has 195 convicts, of whom 17 are in for a life sentence.

STEAM ENGINE PACKING

LUBRICATIVE PACKING,

FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF STEAM ENGINES.

An article recommended by all Railroad Companies who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use by over *two hundred and fifty* Railroads, and on trial by over five hundred others.

ADOPTED BY 20,000 STATIONARY ENGINES. It is a first-class article.

Seventy-Five Cents Per Pound.

Lubricative Packing Company
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
723 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

L. G. TILLOTSON & CO.
SOLE AGENTS,
26 DEY Street, New York.

SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 2 28 8p

MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—This is the muslin covered, shoddy filling, stuffing-box packing.
SIXTY CENTS PER POUND.
For sale by WILLIAM H. MILLER,
Sole Manufacturer for the United States,
Rear of 723 CHESNUT Street,
4 28 8p Philadelphia, Penna.

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT St.,

OFFER

TRIMMED BONNETS,

AND

LADIES' AND MISSES' TRIMMED HATS,

AT COST.

EVERY STYLE OF

BONNET AND HAT,

AT MODERATE PRICES.

BONNET FRAMES,
RIBBONS,
SILKS,
CRAPES,
FLOWERS, ETC. ETC

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

4 18 2mrp

NO. 103 N. EIGHTH STREET.

Just received, a large and splendid assortment of the most fashionable

BUTTONS, FANCY TRIMMINGS,

For Coats and Dresses, at greatly reduced prices.

Ladies, call at our store and convince yourself of the fact.

SMALL PROFIT AND QUICK SALES.

WM. LONNERSTADTER,
No. 103 North EIGHTH St.,
Second door above Arch, next to the corner
5 29 tuths t71

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 3 15 4m

---

LADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUES, ETC.

MADE AND TRIMMED
IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE,
FROM THE BEST GOODS,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
IVENS & CO.,
5 11 2m No. 23 South NINTH Street.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

THE UNITED STATES ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Syracuse, New York, insures against

DEATH FROM EVERY CAUSE,

Whether ACCIDENT, CHOLERA, or DISEASE of any kind, with weekly compensation for DISABILITY from ACCIDENT.

COMBINED POLICIES FROM ONE TO FIVE YEARS. ACCIDENT POLICIES FROM ONE MONTH TO TEN YEARS.

NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED FOR ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

This is the only Company authorized to issue COMBINED LIFE and ACCIDENT POLICIES.

In view of the probability of the visitation of CHOLERA this summer, this opportunity of insuring against it for a brief period, at economical rates, should command the attention of every one; while the combination of ACCIDENT risk offered with it enables those residing in the City, or transacting business here and returning to the country daily, to guard against every form of

DISEASE OR CASUALTY.

Permits issued for travel to Europe, etc. Active Solicitors wanted.

WM. A. STEPHENS, General Agent,
6 11 1m No. 501 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS

WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT

TOBACCO.

The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.

The Best in the Market.

EVERYBODY USES IT.

Manufactured from the Best Leaf.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. 6 11
Factory, S.E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment *of Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 6 15 3t

---

IF YOU WISH TO BUY A HAT FIFTY cents cheaper than you can anywhere else in the city, call at PRESTON'S,
6 1 1m No. 218 South THIRD Street, Philada.

LUMBER.

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
WHITE PINE FLOORING
YELLOW PINE FLOORING.
SPRUCE PINE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING
PLASTERING LATH.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER.
PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER,
CUT TO A BILL.
CUT TO A BILL.
AT SHORT NOTICE.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
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FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
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SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.

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A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

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PINE LUMBER.

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner of FIFTEENTH and STILES Street.
OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4 4, 5-4, 6 8, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4 4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards
First and second quality one and two sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes, Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling all sizes.
Prime lot Spruce Sills and Scantling
Plastering Lath (English and Canals) Pickets.
Shingles. Chesnut Posts etc
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 6 5 1m

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REMOVAL.

C. BENKERT & SON

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES

Have removed from their Old Stand, No. 48 South FOURTH Street, to

No. 716 CHESNUT STREET.

Having purchased the entire business of Mr. Leonard Benkert, thus bringing together an immense stock of goods, they will be in position to supply the wants of the community at prices somewhat below those heretofore charged.

Their increased facilities also enable them to make a style of BOOTS AND SHOES for Youths far superior to what is made elsewhere.

The best BOOTS AND SHOES for Ladies, also made to order. 4 20 fmw2m

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CHEROKEE PILLS

CURE

Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Disorders, Green Sickness, Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back, Sick Headache, Giddiness,

And all diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the cause and all the effects that arise from it. They are perfectly safe in all cases, and are easy to administer, as they are nicely *sugar coated.* They should be in the hands of every maiden, wife, and mother in the land.

Ladies can address us in perfect confidence, and state their complaints in full, as we treat all Female Complaints, and prepare Medicines suitable for all diseases to which they are subject. Thirty-two page pamphlet, in a sealed envelope, free.

The Cherokee Pills are sold by all druggists at $1 per box, or six boxes for $5; or they are sent by mail, free of postage, in an ordinary letter, free from observation by addressing the sole proprietor,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
No. 37 WALKER Street, New York.

N. B. Cherokee Pills No. 2 are prepared for *special cases* when milder medicines fail; these are sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of $5, *the price of each box.*

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR,

OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE,

Cures General Debility, Weakness, Hysterics in Females, Palpitation of the Heart, and all Nervous Diseases.

It restores new life and vigor to the aged, causing the hot blood of youth to course the veins, restoring the Organs of Generation, removing Debility, and restoring manliness and full vigor, thus proving a perfect "Elixir of Love," removing Sterility and Barrenness in both sexes. To the young middle aged, and aged, there is no greater boon than this "Elixir of Life." It gives a new lease of life, causing the weak and debilitated to have renewed strength and vigor, and the entire system to thrill with joy and pleasure.

Price—One bottle, $2; three bottles, $5. Sent by express to any address.

Our medicines are sold and recommended by all respectable druggists in every part of the civilized globe. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds in order to make money. Be not deceived—ask for these Medicines and take no others. If the druggist does not keep them, write to us, and we will send them by express, carefully packed, free from observation. We will be pleased to receive letters with full statements in regard to any disease with which ladies or gentlemen are afflicted. Address all letters for medicines, pamphlets, or advice, to the sole proprietor,

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FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS:
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CLOSING OUT
OUR LARGE STOCK OF
CARRIAGES
AT REDUCED PRICES.
J. S. COLLINGS & SONS,
6 4 No. 613 ARCH Street.

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CAPE MAY,
ATLANTIC CITY,
AND LONG BRANCH.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST.,
A new and desirable lot of
ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS,
Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of
WHITE GOODS.
PUCKERED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
SWISS MUSLIN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
9 12 CAMBRIC NAINSOOK.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING, Oil Cloths and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning from Auction—White Canton Matting, 31 cents up; Red Check Matting, 37 cents; Ingrain Carpets, 50, 62, 75, 87 cents, $1, $1·25, $1·37, $1·50; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets only $1·75; Three-ply Carpets, only $2·12½; Hemp Carpets, 37 cents; Rag Carpets, 62 cents; Cottage Carpets, 37 cents; Floor Oil Cloths, 62 cents; Window Shades $1 to $3; Plain Buff, Brown and Green Shading, 50 cents; Sheeting Muslins, 25 to 50 cents; Table Linens, 62 cents to $1·50; Napkins, 25 cents; Towellings, 12 cents up; Cloth Table-covers, $1·75; Mozambiques 37 to 45 cents; Lawns, 31 cents; Plain all-wool Delaines, 50 to 62 cents; Alpacas, all colors, 37 to 62 cents. Cheap Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Sts. 6 9

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Gold and Silver Mining Co.

OF NEVADA.

CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000

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FULL PAID STOCK.

Working Capital, - $300,000

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The above Company has lately been organized with extensive and valuable Silver Mines in the celebrated White Pine Mining District, Lander county, Nevada.

Parties desiring to invest in a *bona fide*, legitimate Mining Company, where the subscribers to the Working Capital Stock receive the largest share of the earnings, and are guaranteed a large interest on their money, are invited to examine the Prospectus of this Company, which may be obtained at the office, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

The Mines are now being worked, and machinery will be erected at once.

Subscriptions received at the office, or by mail, addressed to the Secretary, Post Office Box 1902 Philadelphia. 5 16 wfm1 3 4p

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WILLOUGHBY'S,
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PATENT
AIR-TIGHT
SELF-SEALING
FRUIT JARS.

All the above Jars we offer to our customers and the public generally, with entire confidence, at the

LOWEST
Market Price.

A. J. WEIDENER,
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COAL EMPORIUM
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IN ORDER TO SAVE MONEY AND GET AN article that nearly every one is rushing for, buy PRESTON COAL, at $6·75 per ton. Egg and Stove size; also the genuine Eagle Vein Coal at same price; and a very fine quality of Lehigh at $7·50 per ton for Egg and Stove delivered to all parts of the city, free of slate and dirt. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street. 5 24

EDINBURGH STRONG ALE,

AND BROWN STOUT.

A fresh importation of WILLIAM YOUNGER'S STRONG ALE, and BROWN STOUT PORTER.

Also, ALSOP'S ENGLISH ALE, in fine order, for sale by the cask or dozen.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
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NEEDLES'
COMPOUND
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA;
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus,
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. 1 Bk Sun Umbrellas, $1·00, $1·50, $1·75.
H. DIXON,
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PRICE & WOOD!

Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.

White Piques, 50, 69, 75, 80, 90, and $1·00 per yard.
Fine quality Victoria Lawns.
Fine quality Swiss Muslins.
Figured Swiss Muslins, very cheap.
Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Plaid and Striped Muslins, very cheap.
Shirred Muslins, fine quality.
White Tarletans.

LINEN GOODS. LINEN GOODS.

A large lot of Linen Huckaback Towels, 20, 25, 28, 31¼, 37½, 40, 45, 50, and 60c.
Handsome Damask Towels.
Linen Huckaback by the yard.
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
White and Colored Marseilles Counterpanes.
All-wool Flannels, very cheap.
Domet and Angola Flannels.
Mosquito Bar Netting, white, pink, blue, and green.
Wide white Bobbinet for musquito nets.
Ice Blankets, very cheap.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Just opened, 1 case 10-4 Bleached Sheeting Muslins, 87½ cents a yard.
Bargains in Cambric Edgings, Insertings, and Flouncings; Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs; Silk Sun Umbrellas; Hoop Skirts; Neck Ties; Shirt Fronts and Suspenders; Ladies', Gents' and Children's Hosiery and Gloves; French Pomades, Extracts, and Soaps; Linen and Silk Fans.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—Just opened, 1 case American Cambrics, 25 cents a yard. 2 4§

CHEAP FRENCH LINENS.

JUST RECEIVED,

3300 Yards French Shirting Linens,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

CAN BE SOLD LESS THAN THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

Importers of

LINENS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

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No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

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80 CENTS ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES, FOR BOYS.
$1·00 Cassimeres, for men's wear.
$1·50 fine Cassimeres, for suits.
50 cent fine Linen Drills.
Linen Duck, for boys' wear and ladies' Sacques.
Fine Mixed Goods for suits.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

$6·50 FINE BED BLANKETS.
Blankets for single beds.
Blankets for berths
Blankets for hotels.
Blankets for ice
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
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WHITE HERNANI SHAWLS.
White Crepe Maret Shawls.
White Lama Wool Shawls.
White Printed Cashmere Shawls.
Black Thibet Shawls.
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50 CENTS FINE BLACK ALPACAS,
50 cent Fine Pearl Colored Alpacas.
25 cent Grenadine Bareges
$2·00 wide Gros Grain Silks, for Sacques.
Travelling Dress Goods.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
6 N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

TRAVELLING-DRESS MATERIALS
REDUCED.
We are closing out this stock at 31, 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
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Above Willow.

DOUBLE-WIDTH BLACK AND WHITE PLAID, 45 cents.
Closing out Dress Goods at
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CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
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MOURNING LAWNS AND ORGANDIES,
25 CENTS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
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FRENCH CHINTZES AND PERCALES,
From Auction,
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FANCY, BROWN, AND WHITE.
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SPRING STYLES
FANCY CASSIMERES,
FANCY COATINGS, ETC. ETC.
CLOSING AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
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1000 YARDS PLAID MUSLIN, CHEAP.
65c. Fine White Pique.
50c. 5 4 wide Victoria Lawns.
$1.00. Shirred Muslins for Waists.
33c. Fine Cambric Muslins.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
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250 DOZEN LINEN NAPKINS AT $2.50 and $2 65.
10-4 Linen Sheeting, $1.25.
100 dozen Red bordered Towels, $2.75 per doz.
75c. Hand-loom Table Linen
65c. Unbleached Table Linen
200 dozen Linen Hdkfs., from late sales.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
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25 CENTS FINE BLEACHED SHIRTING Muslins, yard wide.
Wamsutta, Williamsville, and New York Mills.
31c. Pillow Muslins.
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22c. Unbleached Muslins yard wide.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
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37½ CENTS ALL WOOL FLANNELS.
Ballardvale Domet Flannels.
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Flannels for bathing suits.
Gauze Flannels, Shirting Flannels.
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